

# Herald Tribune

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PARIS, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1970

Established 1887

THESE—PARIS: Overcast, pop-  
up 28-32 (1-2-3-4-5). Tomorrow  
temp. 28-32 (1-2-3-4-5). LONDON:  
Temp. 30-32 (1-2-3-4-5). Tomorrow:  
Temp. 30-32 (1-2-3-4-5).  
Yesterday's temp. 30-32  
Moderate. ROME: Partly  
Sunny. 30-32. NEW YORK: Sunny,  
41-45. Yesterday's temp. 30-32  
AL WEATHER—PAGE 2

## Old Fast Winter's Grasp

Trucks fill the  
Valence, France,  
area and parked cars with  
white blanket.  
Over a large part  
in Europe, knock-  
electricity. One  
left 600 miners  
in the pits. But  
re rescued when  
restored. Story  
on Page 5.



Associated Press

## Israel Cabinet Votes to Resume Talks

By Peter Grose

1. Dec. 28 (NYT).—The Israeli cabinet finally voted today to resume talks with Egypt at a meeting in Jerusalem. The vote was 11-0, with the cabinet members unanimously supporting the decision. The talks, which had been suspended for several months, are expected to resume in the near future.

the Israeli government on his way from Moscow, where he is Swedish ambassador, to New York, where the talks are expected to open. On only one-day last summer, Aug. 25, negotiators of Israel and Egypt met with Mr. Jarring at the UN, opening the peace talks brought about by an American diplomatic initiative. The other main element in that initiative, a cease-fire across the Suez Canal line, went into effect Aug. 7, and remains substantially in force.

Other cabinet ministers gave clear indication that the decision was taken with considerable reluctance on the part of Premier Golda Meir and her closest associates, largely on the ground that there is no realistic alternative. The assurances of political support received from the United States fell far short of what Israel sought, these sources said, and there were no claims that Israel was entering negotiations from anything like the position of strength it had hoped for.

Mrs. Meir has reportedly asked President Nixon to muffle American calls for a virtually complete Israeli withdrawal from Arab territories captured in the 1967 war, and to promise in advance to veto any new UN attempt to impose a settlement. In the last ten days, leading ministers became convinced that their bargaining power with Washington had been spent—Israel received pledges of economic support and military supplies during the months of negotiation and maneuver—and there could be no hope of more concessions.

A continued refusal to participate in peace talks, therefore, would only raise the likelihood that the cease-fire would collapse. These arguments were thrashed out in informal meetings of the various political groups in the cabinet over the last few days, with the broad consensus achieved that rejecting the talks would be the lesser evil. Today's formal cabinet debate seemed anti-climactic. Dis-

continued on Page 2, Col. 3

## Israelis Raid Guerrillas in Lebanon

Dec. 28 (UPI).—An Israeli sergeant was killed and five were wounded, the spokesman said. (Lebanon) may seek a meeting of the UN Security Council to condemn the Israeli attack, which Beirut sources said was the most serious in seven months.

An official spokesman said helicopter-borne Israelis killed a child and a man, seriously injured two other persons, blew up four houses and damaged 22. The Palestine Liberation Organization said that 400 Israelis took part in the attack on Yafar and another village, Kafra, and that raiding Israeli planes supported the troops, which occupied hills surrounding the two villages.

The guerrilla spokesman said the Israelis succeeded in blowing up two guerrilla bases at Yafar but suffered heavy casualties. Unconfirmed reports allegedly emanating from official sources in Beirut said 13 Palestinian guerrillas and two civilians were killed in the attack.

The Israeli spokesman said the raiders brought captured weapons, including bazookas, machine guns and automatic rifles, back to Israel. Attacks by Arabs The Israeli struck soon after infiltrators from Lebanon blew up two houses at the Yifon farm commune late last night. The houses were wrecked, but there were no casualties, the spokesman said.

The target of the reprisal raid, the village of Yafar, is one of the main staging points for guerrilla operations in southern Lebanon, he said. Almost all the terrorist organizations—including el-Fatah, Sa'iq, the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine and the Popular Liberation Forces—have bases there, he said. Later, sometime after dawn, an Israeli patrol found the bodies of four Arab guerrillas near the Israeli frontier village of Ramot Natfah. Apparently victims of an accidental blast of explosives they carried for a planned sabotage attack, the spokesman said.

## Rise Appeal Hearing Set Tomorrow in Leningrad Case

Dec. 28 (AP).—The in an unprecedented hearing scheduled for tomorrow morning an appeal by persons sentenced to death in the Leningrad hijacking trial, court officials reported.

that concerned with world opinion, one source said, but economic pressure from the West could have its effects. Anti-Hijack Parley Cited MOSCOW, Dec. 28 (NYT).—Tass, the official Soviet news agency, today said the severe sentences handed out to the 11 defendants—

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

## Two U.S. POWs Interviewed At N. Vietnam 'Show' Camp

The following dispatch was written by Michael MacLear, a Canadian who is the London correspondent of the Canadian Broadcasting Corp., after interviewing on Christmas Day with two American prisoners in a North Vietnamese camp.

HANOI (NYT).—Seven American prisoners of war were seen and two were interviewed by this reporter in a small prison camp on the outskirts of Hanoi. They indicated that the conditions of their captivity were satisfactory and they spoke calmly but with obvious feeling about the war and of their concern for its impact on America. The prisoners each appeared to be alert, physically fit, well clothed and not apparently underweight. In Washington, an official said that the camp where the interviews took place was the "Hanoi Hilton," the showplace camp where numerous other journalists have had controlled visits with selected individuals, including the two officers who spoke with Mr. MacLear. The interviews with the prisoners followed a conversation with North Vietnam's premier, Pham Van Dong, who said that the recently



Associated Press

BEHIND BARS—Photo from TV film shows an unidentified U.S. prisoner of war in a camp outside Hanoi.

## 6 Basques Sentenced to Die; Prison Terms Imposed on 15

### Condemned Vow to Fight To the Last

By Richard Eder

BURGOS, Spain, Dec. 28 (NYT).—Six Basques were condemned to death today by a court-martial panel on charges of banditry and of complicity in the killing of a police inspector.

The sentences, issued in this icy upland city on the day that Spain celebrates the Feast of the Holy Innocents, was far harsher than even the hardest-line Spanish political circles had expected. Three of the death sentences were, in fact, double ones, with the court deciding that the accused had committed separate crimes of murder and banditry. In addition to the death sentences, 15 of the 16 defendants, members or adherents of ETA, the Basque guerrilla organization, received jail terms totaling 519 years, 6 months and 4 days. These ranged from a minimum of 12 years to a maximum, in two cases, of two death penalties and 30 years in jail. One of two women among the 15 received a 50-year sentence.



Associated Press

Accompanied by a bodyguard, Lt. Col. Nicolas Borta, investigating judge in the Basque court-martial, arriving at military headquarters in Burgos to read sentences.

## Basque Exile Leaders Warn Of Vengeance for Executions

SAINT-JEAN-DE-LUZ, France, Dec. 28 (Reuters).—The leader of a Basque aid organization here warned today that the verdicts in the Burgos trial will have terrible consequences. He was echoed by exiled Basque leaders elsewhere. "Our brothers will be avenged," said Telesforo de Monzon, president of the Anai-Artea Basque aid organization, which has its headquarters here. Mr. de Monzon, weeping as he spoke to a reporter in his house here called on all men and women to demonstrate against the Burgos verdicts. "Let all the bells in our towns and villages ring," he said. Border Precautions Travelers crossing from Spain to France said they had seen Spanish police carefully searching some people at the border. No special precautions were visible on the French side, nor at the Spanish consulate in Bayonne, near the border. It was, however, closed in the early afternoon, police said.

In London, Basque exile leader Jordi Vilanova warned tonight that the death sentences will have a catastrophic reaction. "You can expect anything to happen now," he told reporters. The British government declined immediate comment on the Spanish military court's verdict. But the reaction in London diplomatic circles was one of shock, especially in view of the Christmas Day release of West German Consul Eugen Behl by his Basque nationalist kidnappers. About 100 persons gathered outside the Spanish Embassy in Belgrave Square, some of them chanting "assassin and Franco out!" Police stood by and the windows of the embassy had been shattered.

## Tass: 'Mockery Of Justice' (In Burgos)

MOSCOW, Dec. 28 (Reuters).—The official Soviet news agency Tass tonight described as a "disgraceful mockery of justice" the trial of 16 Basque nationalist guerrillas by a Spanish military court in Burgos. In a brief report from Paris on the court's verdicts, Tass quoted foreign agency reports that three of the six Basques sentenced to death have received the death sentences twice over. "This unusual form of verdict, it is believed here, is a reaction of the members of the tribunal to resolute protest of all the defendants against the disgraceful mockery of justice staged by the Franco authorities."

## 3 Suspects in Laporte Murder Are Found Hiding in Tunnel

MONTREAL, Dec. 28 (Reuters).—Police early today arrested three prime suspects in last October's kidnap-murder of Quebec Labor Minister Pierre Laporte after spotting a light in the window of an apparently empty farmhouse, a provincial police spokesman said. Paul Rose, 27, his brother, Jacques, 23, and Francis Simard, 25, were picked up along with a fourth, unidentified, man in the house near St. Luc, 30 miles southeast of the city. The four men were armed but offered no resistance, the spokesman said. The Rose brothers and Mr. Simard had been sought on warrants in connection with the Oct. 10 abduction of Mr. Laporte, who was strangled a week later. Paul Rose was also wanted for the earlier kidnapping of British diplomat James Cross, freed Dec. 3 after his abductors took advantage of a government offer of safe passage to Cuba. Justice Minister Jerome Cho-

quette said the suspects were found in a tunnel, about 30 feet by four feet, hollowed out under the cement floor of the farmhouse. He said they could have remained undetected in the compartment for a long time. Food and other provisions had been stocked in it. A police spokesman said the entrance to the hideaway, behind the furnace in the basement, was little more than 14 inches square. A similar secret hideout, behind a false wall in the cupboard of a West End Montreal apartment, enabled the three suspects to slip through a police net last month. Picked up in the Nov. 6 Montreal raid was Bernard Lortie, a 19-year-old student, who testified at the inquiry the following day that he and three others had abetted the labor minister to support the aims of the Quebec Liberation Front (FLQ). Police from the anti-terrorist squad had raided the farmhouse on Christmas day but found nothing. They kept the place under observation, and early today a light was seen in the house, although nobody had been seen to enter. Police Use Snowplow Police had to rent a snowplow to force their way through three feet of snow around the farmhouse. Jacques Ferron, a Parti Québécois candidate in a Quebec provincial election, went to the house at police request to negotiate a surrender without any shooting. "After the discussion they gave themselves up peacefully," Mr. Choquette told a press conference.

## Nixon Flays Prisoners' Use For Propaganda by Hanoi

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28 (UPI).—President Nixon accused North Vietnam today of "total disregard" of the Geneva Convention by allowing American prisoners of war to be used in a film for which he said were propaganda purposes. Mr. Nixon's reaction to the film, made by the Canadian Broadcasting Corp., was reported to newsmen by White House Press Secretary Ron Ziegler. Asked for Mr. Nixon's reaction to the film, Mr. Ziegler said: "The President feels using prisoners of war for propaganda purposes such as the film is evidence of the enemy's total disregard of the terms and intentions of the spirit and letter of the Geneva Convention." Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird said later: "This, I think, is further evidence of the cynical way the prisoner-of-war issue has been handled by North Vietnam."

Like Other Interviews WASHINGTON, Dec. 28 (NYT).—A U.S. government official said last night that the North Vietnamese camp where Michael MacLear had interviewed American prisoners of war was the "Hanoi Hilton," the showplace camp where numerous other journalists have been permitted controlled visits with selected individuals. Comdr. Schweitzer and Comdr. Wilber, whom Mr. MacLear quoted in his dispatch, have been interviewed many times before by visiting reporters, the official said. "These are two men in a group of four or five who've been interviewed over and over again," he said, referring specifically to recent reports by Swedish television crews and Japanese newsmen. The content of the interviews, the official suggested, is repetitive. In their remarks, he explained, Comdr. Schweitzer and Comdr. Wilber are consistently "not critical of their treatment; there is no adverse criticism of North Vietnam; and they are for peace in a general way without directly attacking the United States." "It sounds to me," the official

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)



## As World Protests Continue

## Vatican Says It Has Appealed To Russians to Spare 2 Jews

VATICAN CITY, Dec. 28 (UPI).—The Vatican announced today that it has appealed to Soviet authorities for clemency for two Jews sentenced to die by a Leningrad court, the first time the Vatican has publicly announced such an appeal to Moscow.

The Vatican newspaper, L'Osservatore Romano, said that Pope Paul VI had received "numerous" appeals to intervene on behalf of Mark Dymshits and Eduard Kuznetsov, sentenced to die last week for their roles in an unsuccessful aerial hijack plot.

"The Holy See has no official relations with the Soviet Union," the newspaper said, "but we are in a position to assure that [the Holy See] is trying... whatever is within its possibilities to respond to the appeals it has received."

The Vatican newspaper did not refer to Mr. Dymshits and Mr. Kuznetsov as Jews but called them "Soviet citizens."

The Rome newspaper, L'Espresso, said that the Vatican appeal was made in a note handed

to a Soviet diplomat in an unidentified European country. Vatican sources said that they could not recall any similar appeal to Soviet authorities. They added that it was possible that there had been others made without any publicity or announcement.

Meanwhile, about 3,000 demonstrators marched through central Rome to the Soviet Embassy chanting, "Assassins, assassins." They snuffed briefly with riot police blocking the embassy door.

## Clash in New York

NEW YORK, Dec. 28 (UPI).—A protest against the Leningrad trial sentences erupted into violence here last night.

Eleven persons led by a rabbi were arrested late last night during a melee outside the Soviet Union mission in Manhattan.

At least five policemen were injured.

Rabbi Meir Kahane, 40, leader of the militant Jewish Defense League, was among seven persons charged with rioting. Others were charged with assault on police officers, reckless endangerment, criminal misconduct and resisting arrest.

In Washington, the State Department reported that the United States has "taken steps which we hope will be helpful."

Press officer Robert J. McCloskey said that Secretary William P. Rogers had discussed the case twice with President Nixon over the weekend.

Five senators, Abraham Ribicoff, D. Conn.; Birch Bayh, D. Ind.; Edward Kennedy, D. Mass.; Jacob Javits, R. N.Y.; and Robert Dole, R. Kan., urged the State Department to join other nations in protesting the trial.

National Protest in Israel

TEL AVIV, Dec. 28 (Reuters).—Air-raid sirens will wall throughout Israel tomorrow morning as an expression of solidarity with Soviet Jewry, it was officially announced here today.

The cabinet, at its weekly meeting today, supported a decision by the Israeli General Federation of Labor to observe a two-minute silence tomorrow as an expression of protest against the sentences handed down in Leningrad last week.

All work throughout the country will come to a standstill. Motor traffic will halt and ships in port will sound their whistles together with the air-raid sirens.

## Paris Office Occupied

PARIS, Dec. 28 (AP).—Fifty young demonstrators, members of the Committee of Support of Soviet Jewry, invaded the Soviet tourist office here today, slightly injuring the agency's director and causing major damage.

Police arrested about 30 of the demonstrators after they had occupied the tourist office in the Opera district for about an hour. A display window was smashed Friday night.

## Bonn Protests Sentences

BONN, Dec. 28 (Reuters).—The West German government has intervened with the Kremlin on behalf of the two Jews sentenced to death in Leningrad, a government spokesman said today.

The spokesman said that the government "through suitable channels" had informed the Soviet government of its view that the death sentences imposed at Leningrad were unjust.

Meanwhile, about 70 members of the Association of Jewish Students in West Germany demonstrated in front of the Soviet Embassy.

## New Zealand Acts

WELLINGTON, New Zealand, Dec. 28 (Reuters).—New Zealand Prime Minister Sir Keith Holyoake expressed the hope today that the death sentences imposed at Leningrad would be reviewed.

He said that he did not condone "the detestable crime of hijacking" and did not wish to interfere in the internal judicial affairs of another country. But he said that he felt the severity of the sentences had aroused widespread international concern.

## Sadat Brands Talks Return A 'Maneuver'

Claims Israelis Seek Cease-Fire Extension

By Raymond H. Anderson

CAIRO, Dec. 28 (NYT).—Egypt reacted with skepticism tonight to Israel's decision to resume the indirect United Nations peace talks of mediator Gunnar V. Jarring. President Anwar Sadat was reported by the official Middle East press agency to have characterized the Israeli announcement as a maneuver to extend the cease-fire, which expires Feb. 5.

Mr. Sadat was said to have made the remark during a meeting with Khaled Mohieddin, chairman of Egypt's Peace Council, and a delegation from the World Peace Council.

Mr. Mohieddin said that the president regarded the Israeli move as an effort to head off criticism of the Israeli position in a report to be submitted Jan. 5 by Mr. Jarring to UN Secretary-General U Thant on his peace mission.

According to the press agency, Mr. Sadat declared that he would not allow the Israeli move to succeed. Mr. Mohieddin quoted the president as having said that his warnings about not extending the cease-fire unless there was concrete progress toward a peace settlement were not made merely for purposes of propaganda.

Mr. Mohieddin, a left-winger who took part in the 1952 revolution led by the late President Gamal Abdel Nasser, said that Mr. Sadat had expressed readiness to take part in any genuine efforts for peace.

"But, on the other hand, we will not allow any maneuvers for continuing the occupation of our territories to succeed," Mr. Sadat was quoted by Mr. Mohieddin as saying.

Mr. Sadat also told the Peace Council delegation, it was reported, that the United States had "waged a psychological war" against Egypt while supplying Israel with military equipment worth hundreds of millions of dollars.

## Nixon Welcomes Israeli Decision

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28 (Reuters).—The United States today welcomed Israel's decision to return to Middle East peace talks and urged both sides to be flexible in the negotiations.

President Nixon was described by White House press secretary Ron Ziegler as gratified and very pleased that Israel is ready to resume the talks under UN auspices.

Mr. Ziegler said the United States hopes that both Israel and the Arabs will approach the talks in a spirit of give and take.

## Israel Going Back to Talks

(Continued from Page 1)

cussion lasted less than an hour, officials said.

Mrs. Metz promptly scheduled a major political report to the Knesset, the national legislature, for tomorrow, when she is expected to explain the cabinet's action.

After today's meeting, the official spokesman would say only that the government had decided "that the present political and military conditions enable and justify the termination of the suspension of Israel's participation in talks under the auspices of Ambassador Jarring."

There was no discussion of negotiating with reliable sources said, or of a brief for Israel's negotiators. Presumably the negotiators will be headed at first by Yosef Tekoa, permanent representative at the United Nations, although some officials predicted that Israel would propose raising the talks to the foreign minister level.

There is a widespread feeling of pessimism over the immediate course of the negotiations. A friendly pool has already started among ministerial aides to guess how long it will be before the talks break down. Two months is considered a wildly optimistic estimate.

This is because for the Egyptians, the talks are considered to be little more than the mechanism by which an Israeli withdrawal is to be achieved; to the Israelis, they are a start to the process of reaching a formal and binding peace between Israel and its Arab neighbors, with withdrawal to new and freely negotiated frontiers coming only after the definition and conditions of peace have been settled.

## 2d Turk Student Dies After Clash

ANKARA, Dec. 28 (AP).—Another student died here today as a result of student rioting.

The student died of bullet wounds received Friday in a shootout between rival factions which took the life of another student, police said.

In another incident connected with Turkey's troubled universities, seven students were injured today in a clash between rival left-wing groups at Hacettepe University.

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INTERVIEWED POWS—This photo taken from a TV monitor of a film by Canadian newsmen Michael MacLear shows Comdr. Walter Wilbur (left) and Comdr. Robert Schweitzer of the U.S. Navy. Film was made at Christmas in a camp outside Hanoi.

## Nixon Accuses Hanoi on PWs

(Continued from Page 1)

said, as if Mr. MacLear "got the standard treatment." The MacLear film was shown by CBS and NBC last night.

## CBS Visit in 1967

In 1967, he said, David Schoenbrun, then on the CBS news staff, visited the same camp and reported on it. In spring, 1967, the official said, Life magazine printed pictures of the camp. Since then, he said, it has been visited by numerous European journalists and American peace groups.

"It has all been photographed and visited before," he said, "according to the same procedure. You see a few prisoners but talk with only two of them—under restrictions."

With respect to Premier Phan Van Dong's assertion about the total number of American prisoners in North Vietnam, officials here had nothing to add to the comments of Secretary of State William P. Rogers last week, when he said that the U.S. government lists additional men—beyond those named in the lists released by Hanoi as "full and complete"—as prisoners in North Vietnam.

## Some Still Alive

Government spokesmen have also said that they believe that about 100 of the 600 Americans listed as "missing" in South Vietnam are alive in prisons. There are also about 250 men missing in Laos, officials say, and some of them are believed to have been captured.

"It is a little disingenuous," an American official said, "for the North Vietnamese to claim ignorance about these men held in South Vietnam and Laos."

"As far as treatment is concerned," he said, "the question still is: If the treatment is humane as the prime minister says it is, why doesn't North Vietnam allow inspection by the Red Cross or another impartial agency? Until there is such inspection, grave doubts must remain about the actual treatment of the men."

## Cambodians Beat Back Reds In Battle Near Phnom Penh

PHNOM PENH, Dec. 28 (UPI).—North Vietnamese and Viet Cong forces overran a government outpost 19 miles north of Phnom Penh early today, but were driven out after five hours of house-to-house combat, according to officials on the scene.

The major in charge of government troops at the outpost of Bokar Kong on the west bank of the Mekong River said four of his men were killed and 11 wounded.

No guerrilla bodies were found, but the major said villagers nearby reported that 200 dead and 150 wounded were carried away.

In Phnom Penh, a high command spokesman, Lt. Col. Sam Rong, said the guerrilla attack was preceded by a rocket and mortar barrage on the village of 8,000, officials said.

Vietnamese, with Cambodian irregulars, captured some government troops and forced them to knife and gunpoint to lead them into the village and then into the Cambodian command post, it was reported.

The high command's final assessment of a clash yesterday at Chambak, 19 miles southeast of Phnom Penh, said government troops killed 50 guerrillas and lost three with 14 wounded. It said the guerrillas carried away 100 wounded, leaving ammunition and weapons behind.

The U.S. military command in Saigon said today that 1,300 more American servicemen were removed from Vietnam during the week ending Christmas Eve, reducing U.S. troop strength in the war zone to 337,800 men, 6,100 below the Dec. 31 authorized ceiling of 344,000 set by President Nixon.

In Laos, a Defense Ministry spokesman said today that guerrilla forces captured five government positions in a weekend of offensive.

## Paratroops Fight

SAIGON, Dec. 28 (Reuters).—South Vietnamese paratroopers killed 25 North Vietnamese yesterday in central Cambodia, the South Vietnamese command reported today.

Two South Vietnamese paratroopers were killed and four wounded in the clash about 25 miles west of Kompong Cham.

A 2,500-man South Vietnamese task force joined Cambodian government forces two weeks ago to clear the strategic Route 7, where the Viet Cong's 274th Regiment is reported to be.

In the northern coastal plain, about 9 1/2 miles from the southern boundary of Vietnam's Demilitarized Zone, government forces reported killing 17 North Vietnamese yesterday.

At least one American was killed last night when guerrilla rockets hit Camp Eagle, headquarters of the 101st Airborne Division, 400 miles northeast of Saigon.

Eleven civilians and a government soldier were killed and five civilians were injured when a small bus ran over a Viet Cong road mine 62 miles northwest of Saigon, a South Vietnamese military spokesman announced today.

3 U.S. Planes Claimed

TOKYO, Dec. 28 (UPI).—Communist forces in Laos shot down three U.S. aircraft earlier this month, the official news agency of the Pathet Lao said in a broadcast monitored here. It identified the planes as a B-47, an F-4H and an F-4 and said they were shot down Dec. 13, 17 and 21.

## 6 Basques Sentenced to Death Prison Terms Imposed on

(Continued from Page 1)

Gen. Tomas Garcia Rebull. The Spanish cabinet must then be notified, and at that point it is possible for Generalissimo Francisco Franco to commute any or all of the sentences.

Nobody here could make the slightest guess as to what Gen. Garcia Rebull or Gen. Franco would do, nor how long the decision would take.

The harshness of the sentences, their unexpectedness, their effect on an already hostile world opinion and the divisions they will undoubtedly provoke inside and outside the regime may twist the political anatomy of this country quite beyond recognition or prediction.

The verdicts were issued at 4 o'clock this afternoon at the red brick headquarters of the military region. The defense lawyers, who had gone in a few minutes earlier in a cheerful, almost joking mood, emerged pale and almost unable to speak, clutching copies of the 90-page sentences. As word spread among Spanish and foreign journalists and observers gathered at a nearby hotel, there was an equal sense of shock.

No Guarantees

One of the defense lawyers, Gregorio Peces Barba, said:

"We cannot expect a judicial answer in a political trial. With these strong penalties, we have no guarantees we have no reason to hope in Spanish 'esperanza' (hope) and 'espero' (which can be either 'I await' or 'I hope') come from the same verb."

"Espero," he said, "that these sentences will not be carried out."

The lawyers, as a protest, refused to sign acknowledgment of the sentences. They set to work, however, on writing up their objections, which will be handed, according to official channels, to Garcia Rebull for his consideration.

"I am desolate. I am sick," said one Spanish reporter. "I feel like calling my editor in Madrid and telling him to come here and write the story himself."

The shock will be equally great in the rest of Spain when the verdicts are announced this evening. All comment in Spanish political circles over the last ten days, including private forecasts by high government officials and by military sources, had centered on death sentences at all, to one or two, with a virtual certainty of commutation.

Burgos Astounded

Even in Burgos, an uncompromisingly right-wing town that prides itself on its military spirit and loyalty to Gen. Franco, there was some consternation. At 10 p.m. in the streets, people who were told of the sentences could hardly believe them.

"Nine!" one man said. "Nine? Are they shooting three journalists as well?"

A recent campaign in rightist regime groups and in their newspapers, glorifying the disciplinary virtues of the regime, demanding strict enforcement of public order and attacking the foreign press, had seemed to have spent itself last week in a series of pro-Franco demonstrations across the country.

Solidarity having been affirmed, however, the press comment took a milder tone. Even far-right papers were talking peace and progress in recent days, along with justice and discipline. The release on Christmas of Eugen Behl, honorary West German consul in San Sebastian, was another factor that led to a more moderate tone.

Mr. Behl was kidnapped on Dec. 1 by the ETA group of Basque nationalists that announced that it was holding him hostage for the lives of the accused in Burgos.

The six sentenced to die today are Francisco Irujo, 29, a printer; Eduardo Uriarte, 25, a student; Joaquin Gorostidi, 28, a labor leader; Francisco Larena, 25, a student; Mario Onaindia, 22, a bank employee; and Jose Dorronsoro, 28, a former seminary student.

The others were accused of taking part in the ETA meeting that ordered his death.

Mr. Irujo, Mr. Uriarte and Mr. Gorostidi were given a second death sentence on general charges of banditry.

Two priests, the Rev. Juan Echevarria and the Rev. Julian Calzada, were sentenced respectively to 50 years and 12 years. Juana Dorronsoro was sentenced to 15 years.

Mr. Irujo and Mr. Gorostidi, were given 50 and 15 years.

The other sentences were 62 years for Jesus Abizadea, 70 years for Victor Arana, 12 years for Antonio Carrera, 50 years for Enrique Guisasa and 30 years for Gregorio Irujo.

Maria Aranzazu Arut, the wife of Mr. Lopez Irujo, was absolved.

Distaste for Role

It is possible that Gen. Garcia Rebull, who has expressed his own distaste and that of much of the army with being saddled with the responsibility for the court-martial, will refuse to ratify the sentences. They would then go to the Supreme Court of Military Justice, where an estimated three- to six months would be required for a decision.

If Gen. Garcia Rebull ratifies the sentences, as seems likely, there remains Gen. Franco's clemency. This was almost taken for granted when it was assumed that only one or two death sentences would be imposed.

If the government's intention is clemency, however, nobody here could see the logic tonight in imposing nine death sentences first.

The official position is that the government had no knowledge or control of what the court-martial judges did. If this is true, it is not widely believed.

In fact, only two days ago, information Minister Adolfo Sanchez Bella told Madrid editors that it would be a week or so before the

sentences were ready and to government informed. The government is only officially informed, however, in the event of sentences, and the implication by the minister, perhaps unintentionally, was that the government knew in fact that there were such sentences.

Damage Already Done

In any event, much of damage to international opinion will already have been done by the simple announcement of nine death sentences.

The last political execution in Spain was the shooting of Grima in 1933, which provoked a major international outcry, including an appeal by Pope Pius XI who was then the cardinal bishop of Milan.

Protests in San Sebastian

SAN SEBASTIAN, Spain, Dec. 28 (AP).—Small groups of protesters overturned several cars and used windows of a savings bank downtown San Sebastian to spray paint.

The groups disappeared as police reinforcements appeared.

Meanwhile, informed sources said the bishop of San Sebastian, the Most Rev. Jacinto Aragall, was on his way to Madrid to ask the government to free the lives of the six men.

In Barcelona, where Catholics have been expressing their sympathy for the Basques for several weeks, about 1,000 persons signed a petition to the mayor asking the appeal to Gen. Franco to commute the death sentences.

In the industrial town of Irujo, near Barcelona, a Basque priest, the Rev. Luis Mas, began a hunger strike to obtain the liberty of his parish.

Lawyers from the Barcelona Association announced an all-day vigil to protest the Burgos verdicts and plan further demonstrations.

## Picasso's Terms For Gift to Spain Public Liberties

PARIS, Dec. 28 (AP).—Pablo Picasso has agreed to give his painting "Guernica" to the Spanish government, but "public liberties" have been restored in Spain, sources close to the painter said today.

The painting, which commemorates the Nazi bombing of the civil population of Guernica in 1937, is now in the Museum of Modern Art, New York.

An agreement between Picasso and the museum for the return of the painting was recently made, according to Picasso's lawyer Roland Dumas. The decision as to who civil liberties have been restored in Spain is left up to Picasso. If he dies before, Dumas will carry out the accord.

Basques Give Dire Warning

(Continued from Page 1)

Police guards around the Spa complex turned back a group trying to deliver a protest.

Protests in Rome

ROME, Dec. 28 (Reuters).—A 200 people tonight gathered outside the Spanish Embassy in the Vatican with placards read "Franco hangman."

Italy's three major trade union confederations tonight called immediate nationwide protests against the verdicts and called government leaders to take steps to prevent the same being carried out.

Foreign Ministry sources tonight said the Italian ambassador to Spain has been ordered to express his government's hope the 16 court-martialed Basques receive clemency, United Press International reported.

Pope's Appeal

VATICAN CITY, Dec. 28 (AP).—The pope said tonight that he was "deeply moved" by the verdicts in the Burgos trial, with deep emotion and "pealed for clemency for the Basques sentenced to die."

The Vatican newspaper L'Osservatore Romano said on Dec. 28 that Pope Paul VI had appealed the Spanish government to spare the lives of the Basques.

March in Berlin

WEST BERLIN, Dec. 28 (AP).—Several score demonstrators tested under a heavy snow downtown West Berlin to protest against the Spanish death sentences.

Police moved to protect Spanish consulate general there was no incident there.

Other Appeals

Official appeals for clemency so came from the government of West Germany, Austria, Belgium, Sweden and Denmark and the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, headquarters in Brussels.

Brandt on Kenya Visit

NAIROBI, Kenya, Dec. 28 (AP).—West German Chancellor Willy Brandt arrived here today with his family aboard a Westman Air Force jet for a three-day visit.

## WEATHER

ALABAMA	10	50	Overcast
ALASKA	2	28	Drizzle
ARIZONA	3	27	Foggy
ARKANSAS	18	61	Very cloudy
CALIFORNIA	18	64	Partly cloudy
COLORADO	18	50	Very cloudy
CONNECTICUT	3	27	Snow
DELAWARE	3	27	Snow
FLORIDA	2	26	Rain
GEORGIA	20	68	Very cloudy
IDAHO	15	59	Showers
ILLINOIS	0	32	Drizzle
INDIANA	4	43	Rain
IOWA	3	37	Snow flurries
KANSAS	2	30	Overcast
KENTUCKY	7	43	Rain
LOUISIANA	2	27	Snow
MAINE	2	25	Very cloudy
MARYLAND	4	25	Overcast
MASSACHUSETTS	13	55	Very cloudy
MICHIGAN	15	59	Sunny
MINNESOTA	8	46	Very cloudy
MISSISSIPPI	2	26	Overcast
MISSOURI	11	12	Cloudy
MONTANA	14	27	Very cloudy
NEBRASKA	2	28	Drizzle
NEVADA	2	28	Sunny
NEW HAMPSHIRE	3	27	Snow
NEW JERSEY	3	27	Snow
NEW MEXICO	3	27	Snow
NEW YORK	3	27	Snow
NORTH CAROLINA	3	27	Snow
NORTH DAKOTA	3	27	Snow
OHIO	3	27	Snow
OKLAHOMA	3	27	Snow
OREGON	3	27	Snow
PENNSYLVANIA	3	27	Snow
RHODE ISLAND	3	27	Snow
SOUTH CAROLINA	3	27	Snow
SOUTH DAKOTA	3	27	Snow
TENNESSEE	3	27	Snow
TEXAS	3	27	Snow
UTAH	3	27	Snow
Vermont	3	27	Snow
VIETNAM	3	27	Snow
WASHINGTON	3	27	S



**By Robert Siner**



## Negotiation vs. Oration

The decision of the Israeli government to join indirect talks with Egypt and Jordan through the medium of Gunnar Jarring is wise. And if it would have been wiser if that decision had been made much earlier, abstract wisdom plays little part in what is commonly known as statesmanship: emotion, and the interplay of power, political and military, are far more important in the clashes of nations.

Whatever advantages may flow from the Jarring discussions lies in the fact that they will, presumably, be genuine negotiations. During the past months of the ceasefire, there have been many public statements of position by influential persons in both Israel and the Arab world. But they have been orations, directed, for the most part, at other audiences than the governments directly concerned. And their tendency has been to inhibit, rather than advance, the cause of peace.

This does not mean that there will be any magical transformation of the Middle Eastern situation because serious talks begin, any more than the Paris negotiations brought Southeast Asia perceptibly closer to a settlement. The same conditions that inspired the oratory will affect the negotiations—and, as Paris again proved, public oratory can accompany, and hinder, negotiation.

It is therefore not to be assumed that

Israel's demand for strategic frontiers will be markedly altered by Egypt's willingness to see Israeli frontiers guaranteed by a four-power accord—provided those frontiers do not mean the sacrifice of "an inch of land," as President Sadat of Egypt put it. For guarantees have not preserved the peace in the Middle East during the past 20 years, nor is President Sadat's contention that no government on his side could survive the entrance into diplomatic relations with Israel reassuring as to the long-term prospects for any settlement.

Nevertheless, to talk is better than to fight (which would also apply to Vietnam, if Hanoi would agree to a cease-fire). It is better to allow the various pressures at work in the Middle East to express themselves in diplomatic formulae than in public exchanges of mutual defiance. Out of those formulae might—just might—arise some particular set of words that would break the deadlock.

Both sides could come to recognize the cost they are paying for the current state of war, could come to understand the wisdom of Napoleon III's comment that in matters of policy one must never say never. If the Paris talks demonstrate how difficult it is to reconcile the irreconcilable, Bonn has shown in negotiations with Moscow and Warsaw that realism can make progress. The first should be a warning to the Jarring discussions—the second can give it hope.

## Dr. Moynihan's Farewell Address

'Tis the season to be jolly, and also generous, reflective and constructive. It is also a traditional time of stock-taking. Dr. Daniel Patrick Moynihan's farewell to the White House last week was delivered to a closed-door gathering which included the President and the cabinet and the sub-cabinet; but it was tape-recorded with a view to making it public later on (depending, presumably, on what Dr. Moynihan had to say).

As it turned out, what the Nixon administration's most distinguished Democratic member had to say on his departure after two years as a counselor to the President on domestic affairs was just about the headiest stuff we've encountered this holiday season—or any other for that matter. Dr. Moynihan's regard for Mr. Nixon is not just effusive; it is without reservation of any kind. The President's men, he allows, have not always paid attention to their chief's words, nor supported his purposes with sufficient ardor or comprehension of what it is he is trying to do. But the President... well, the superlatives begin with his Inaugural Address—the "most commanding call to governance that the nation has heard in the long travail that is not yet ended."

And the record of achievement runs on, and on. It began, we are told, with "a critique of government the like of which has not been heard in Washington since Woodrow Wilson." Then came "in one message after another to the Congress, the fundamentals of governmental reform." And finally, the results: a war has receded; the prospects of arms control and a generation of peace are now real; the cold war is on the wane; racial rhetoric has cooled; civil disobedience and protest have waned; urban violence "has all but disappeared."

Well, that isn't exactly our vision of things,

or our reading of the last two years—of Cambodia and of Kent State; of the judgments of the Scranton commission and of the emergence of the protesters on the right; of the turmoil in the universities last spring and of the national mood right now. But never mind; there will be other official recapitulations of the last two years to be examined at a later date. For now it is enough to note, and applaud, one piece of advice which Dr. Moynihan left behind. Citing the observation of a Swiss historian that ours would be the age of "the great simplifiers," he said that what we need "are great complexifiers, men who will not only seek to understand what it is they are about, but who will also dare to share that understanding with those for whom they act."

Leaving aside whether Dr. Moynihan exactly followed his own prescription in his farewell address, this is sound advice to an administration which talks of "ending the war in Vietnam" and "achieving a just peace"; which campaigns against rock-throwing militants as though they were the root of everything that's wrong with society; which makes badly regional appeals on the raw issue of race; which counts Vice-President Agnew as one of its great rhetorical assets. Dr. Moynihan might have been just a little bit more all-encompassing in his indictment of the great simplifiers of our times.

But his was a farewell address so allowance should be made for that. And this is, as we said at the start, the season to be jolly and reflective and constructive and generous, and Pat Moynihan has been all of these things in two official incarnations in Washington, which is why we would like to add, in final comment, a fond farewell to him.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## International Opinion

### Two Shocking Trials

Two trials that shocked the world reached their climaxes in Russia and in Spain during the Christmas holidays. Now that Mr. Beih's kidnappers have released him it must be hoped that Gen. Franco will show leniency. It would be expedient as well as merciful for him to do so. Savage sentences would cause upheavals in the Basque provinces and in other parts of Spain. In addition, Gen. Franco's grudging plans for the entry of a more liberal Spain into NATO and the European community would be set back by decades.

Depressing as the condition of Franco's Spain is shown to be, the Leningrad trial comes as a reminder of the grim and almost unrelieved gloom in Russia. The Burgos trial was open, and produced damaging allegations of torture, until in the final stages the accused disrupted the proceedings. The Leningrad trial was, to all intents and purposes, held in secret. Even more disturbing is the anti-Semitic campaign with which this trial is closely and perhaps solely related. There are reasons for believing that the whole alleged hijack plot was a secret police plant.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

### The Leningrad Verdict

Unquestionably, a government has the right, even the duty, to protect the security

of its citizens and to take all necessary measures to prevent aircraft hijackings. But we don't believe that an abortive attempt should be penalized by a death sentence which we hope—and we say it again—will not be applied.

It is almost unnecessary to say that French Communists, who respect a German Jew named Karl Marx, are resolutely against anti-Semitism, which is a stupidity and a degradation. It is precisely because we are against all forms of racism that we are struggling for a peaceful settlement in the Middle East.

—From L'Humanité (Paris).

Many reasons justify the emotion aroused by the Leningrad trial. First, it takes place in conditions long familiar to Soviet justice but which appear even worse than those of the Burgos trial: virtually total secrecy, absence of foreign observers and of legal guarantees.

And, even if the hijacking attempt was proved, one does not see why such an offense should be likened to "treason" and liable to a death penalty. Has not the U.S.S.R. signed a certain Declaration of Human Rights, which grants any citizen the right to leave his country?

—From Le Monde (Paris).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

December 29, 1895

VIENNA—A special despatch from St. Petersburg today states that Russia and France have promised diplomatic support to the United States in the dispute with England over Venezuela. It appears that Russia would be willing, in the case of an Anglo-American war, to facilitate the issue of a United States government loan by her own reserve of gold, she being resolved to have revenge for the difficulties placed in the way of Russian diplomacy by England.

### Fifty Years Ago

December 29, 1920

ST. PETERSBURG—That the Bolsheviks are contemplating military operations on a large scale against bordering States is the conclusion to be drawn from insistent reports of important concentration of Red troops. It is reported the Bolsheviks have 18,000 men on the borders of Rumania. In view of a possible attack on Rumania, Prince Sapieha, the Polish Foreign Secretary, will visit Bucharest to discuss with the Rumanian government the steps to be taken.



"That Was a Hard Day's Work Well Done. Let's Have a Belt or Two at Clancy's."

## To Be in England

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON—The loyalty-security proceedings that soiled the 1950s in America have faded in most of our memories to the level of nightmares. When we read about the Oppenheimer case now, we find it hard to believe that the legal and official establishment ever accepted such an apparatus of unknown accusers, secret evidence and undefined standards of guilt.

It is surprising, therefore, and depressing, to find a British government at the end of the year 1970 using the same tactics in the name of security. That is what the Conservative government is doing in the case of Rudi Dutschke.

Dutschke is remembered as a radical student leader in West Berlin. Two years ago he was shot in the head and almost killed. He came to England to convalesce. He dropped completely from public attention. Then, suddenly, the Home Secretary, Reginald Maudslayi, moved to deport him.

Before Christmas a special immigration tribunal held a week of hearings on whether Dutschke should be allowed to stay in Britain or made to leave. His decision is expected shortly.

### Kept Trying

Whatever the result, the proceeding has left a sour taste. For here were the familiar initials of the bad old days in the United States: The authorities tried first one ground for acting against Dutschke, then another. They showed some of their alleged evidence to the tribunal only in secret. They would not even tell Dutschke or his counsel the particulars of the charges against him.

On arrival in Britain, Dutschke had accepted a condition that he would not take part in political activities. He went to Cambridge, worked on a thesis and was on a regime of anti-convulsant medication for epileptic attacks that resulted from the brain wound.

Maudslayi originally advanced what could be called a Groucho Marxian reason for expelling Dutschke: that it was against British liberal tradition to impose conditions of non-political behavior on a visitor. Dutschke was moving from convalescence to full-time study. They would not even tell Dutschke or his counsel the particulars of the charges against him.

In the open portion of the hearings, the government produced as its "evidence" against Dutschke some shreds and patches of radical association. Various old student radical friends had come to visit him in Cambridge. He had gone to the Chinese Embassy in London and collected a copy of Chairman Mao's thoughts. He was said to have met "a person active in anti-Zionist circles."

### Ex-Mayor's Testimony

Witnesses for Dutschke included the former mayor of West Berlin, Heinrich Albertz, who said Dutschke had opposed violence and stopped a conflict between police and students. James Callaghan, a strong law-and-order man who was Home Secretary in the Labor government before last June, volunteered to testify in Dutschke's behalf in the closed sessions.

What was visible in the proceeding disturbed most commentators.

The Economist called it "a miserable business," in which Dutschke and his counsel had been calculatedly denied the right to know the government's case. Many thought there were signs from some of the government questions that Dutschke's telephone had been tapped in violation of stated official policy.

The real mystery in all this is Reginald Maudslayi. He is known as a good-hearted fellow, tolerant, easy-going to the point of indulgence. How did he ever put himself in the role of the ruthless Red-bunter, tramping on the British traditions of fair procedure and asylum?

Of course Rudi Dutschke has no abstract right to study in Britain, any more than the victims of American loyalty cases had a right to particular jobs. The question is a different one. It is whether a democratic government, having undertaken to judge such matters fairly, damages itself and its society by using procedures that manifestly do not do justice.

Like other men in such situations, Maudslayi seems to have convinced himself that he is saving the country. He should remember that such convictions tend to fade as soon as any principled man leaves the distorting circumstances of office.

A good example to keep in mind is that of Robert H. Jackson, As Attorney General of the United States, a position roughly equivalent to Home Secretary, he took a number of actions on security

that he publicly regretted when he became a Supreme Court justice. It was in an immigration case—one in which the government acted on secret evidence—that he wrote: "Security is like liberty in that many are the crimes committed in its name."

It returned to the news earlier this month when Foreign Minister Aldo Moro of Italy applied that his government would not relinquish claims to parts of the Italian Peninsula in Yugoslavia south and east of Trieste. Thus he loosened the 14° of the Pandora's Box closed in 1954, when the United States and Britain turned over their zone of occupation in the Free Territory of Trieste, and with it the port city, to the Italians. At the same time they said the parts of the territory occupied by the Yugoslavs would be governed by Belgrade.

Moro's motives are still a mystery, even in Trieste, but responsible officials here believe the foreign minister was trying to please right-wing elements in Italy.

### Tito Drops Visit

Moro's statement was quickly followed by Tito's cancellation of a planned visit to Italy this month, a demonstration in Trieste by several hundred Italian Fascists in which a few Yugoslavs were roughed up, and a much bigger counter-demonstration at which the Italian mayor condemned Fascist "provocations" and said the border must be a point of union.

But times change. Not even the politicians seem able to manufacture a crisis over Trieste anymore, and both governments are now negotiating to find a graceful way out of the embarrassment.

The main reason is Trieste itself, a town that seems more preoccupied with commerce than politics these days. Five days before Christmas, a brisk wind, the "Bora," blew down from the north and made the shutters of hotels and cafes along the quays rattle, and the azure-blue water of the Gulf of Trieste ripple and shimmer.

Western diplomats from the hardship posts of Eastern Europe

## Sen. Jackson's Mideast Fears

## Scoop and the FROG

By Joseph Alsop

WASHINGTON.—One of the most interesting and indicative signs of the times is the proto-candidacy for the presidency of Sen. Henry M. Jackson of Washington. "Scoop" Jackson is of course a liberal Democrat of outstanding ability. Also, he won reelection by a vastly higher margin than any other Democrat.

But these are not the features that make his plans so striking. Jackson and Sen. Gale McGee of Wyoming stand widely apart from all their liberal Democratic colleagues, because they favor a strong national defense, and because they do not balk at an American defeat in Vietnam or anywhere else.

Sen. Jackson's proto-candidacy is so striking, in fact, because it is squarely based upon these aspects of his record, which are currently so unpopular with so many forward-looking thinkers in his party.

It must be called a proto-candidacy because at present Jackson merely plans to accept many speaking engagements. These will allow him to expound the views of his policy of national weakness, which is currently advocated by all other liberal Democrats who are candidates or near-candidates.

But the word "candidacy" has to be used, all the same, because Sen. Jackson thinks it horribly possible that events will knock all the more talked-about liberal Democrats right out of the ring, leaving him alone in the field. He does not hope for this, God knows.

### Mideast Situation

Yet he thinks it possible for three reasons. One is the direct link of cause-and-effect between the policy of national weakness and the ever-present Middle Eastern crisis. Another reason is the fearful threat to Israel which that crisis now constitutes. The third reason is the role of the American Jewish community in the Democratic party's liberal wing.

If the Middle Eastern crisis takes a fatal turn, the liberal Democratic advocates of the policy of national weakness will surely be seen—and with strict justice—as the murderers of Israel. It is this, in truth, that may knock the more conspicuous Democratic aspirants out of the ring, unless some of them change their tune—both sharply and soon.

As Jackson himself has put it, "I pray every day that I'm wrong, but I don't like the look of things one little bit; and so I think it's about time for someone on our

side to talk some hard sense." has already begun doing just that in an exceedingly able report to the Armed Services Committee based on a recent intensive, on-the-spot study of the problem in the Middle East.

Among other things, the report scooped the world with the news of still another enormous ominous Middle Eastern development. This is the introduction of the Soviet, in response to the considerable numbers of the Soviet-made missiles that are known to our military FROG-7s (free rocket over ground). These are powerful weapons with a range of 40 to 50 miles mounted on fully mobile platforms. The Soviet military publications' amphibious operations further more require FROG-7 battalions be assigned to each bridgehead the moment it has been established.

In the event of a canal-crisis, of course, the role of the FROG missiles would be to pound the rear of the Israeli armored unit and other forces opposing a canal-crossing. The Israeli base Bir-Gafatia would be an obvious target, for instance. Hence, the introduction of these missiles in Egypt is another event that also many calculations.

Add to this grim news of a visit to Moscow of the chief Soviet stooge in Egypt, Ali Sabry, at the very tough public talk that Ali Sabry and his Russian hosts have indulged in. Add, further, the likelihood that the chief Soviet stooge in Moscow was the same informant that the Egyptians need before they can contemplate a canal-crossing.

All this makes an ugly picture despite the virtual certainty that the Israelis will put off the decision by consenting to negotiate. One must pray, as Sen. Jackson prays, that the long-run outlook is not as bad as it appears. But if the facts are as misleading, Jackson's proto-candidacy can turn out to be on thing to be thankful for.

## Dialectic and Materialism

By Dan Morgan

stocked up on French brandies, cigarettes and chess in the tax-free zone adjacent to the port and railroad station. The accents of Slovenes, Croats and Serbs from Yugoslavia—come to buy hard-to-get consumer goods—mingled with those of Italian shopkeepers.

But there was also plenty of traffic the other way into Yugoslavia, where Italians go to buy cheaper gasoline, meat and cigarettes.

The open border—or almost open, since the border authorities do occasionally open a car trunk or a suitcase—works well for both countries.

Trieste's economy depends on an open backdoor on its hinterland, as well as an outlet to the sea. For instance, the newly opened oil pipeline link with Vienna reinforces a historical link to the times when the Habsburg empire built up Trieste as the main southern port of the Austro-Hungarian Empire.

Any closing-off of Yugoslavia would be an economic disaster for Trieste. Over the Nov. 29 Yugoslav national holiday weekend, for example, some 300,000 Yugoslavs—equal to the population of Trieste—stormed shops here.

### Smuggling Ignored

Nobody has any doubt that the border provides a lively outlet for petty smuggling, but it is a reality that both sides seem ready to shrug off.

Since the invasion of Czechoslovakia, the border has become even more relaxed, probably because Belgrade sought to cement its relations with Italy in case of Soviet pressure.

Today the area under Italian control, including Trieste, is inhabited by about 60,000 Italian refugees from former Italian territories in Yugoslavia. Often the live side by side with members of the Slovene community of 60,000.

About 60 percent of the Slovene population gives its support to the Communist party. The Slovene daily in Trieste is a Communist one, allegedly financed in part by funds from the Communist republic of Slovenia.

The Slovene Communists feel that the Italian party and international Communist movements offer the best chance of a final deal for Slovenia; the other Slovene believe more can be gained by working through the so-called democratic parties. The Communists are clearly banking on the Italian Communists eventually getting a share in the government.

The Slovenes' problem is that in the past they inhabited Trieste countryside, while Italian and Austrians were dominant in the city. They are guaranteed their own schools in Trieste. The is a Slovene theater and cultural organization and there are number of schools.

But the Slovene cultural organization has asked the Italian government for an organic law offering legal guarantees of autonomy to the right to name villages.

The grievances may seem petty from afar. But in this part of the world, petty grievances are a way of escalating.

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## Warns It Over to East Problem Priority

28 (UPI)—The opposition Democrats light the treaties Chancellor Willy Brandt and Poland in problem is solved is with East Germany as a separate parliamentary floor.

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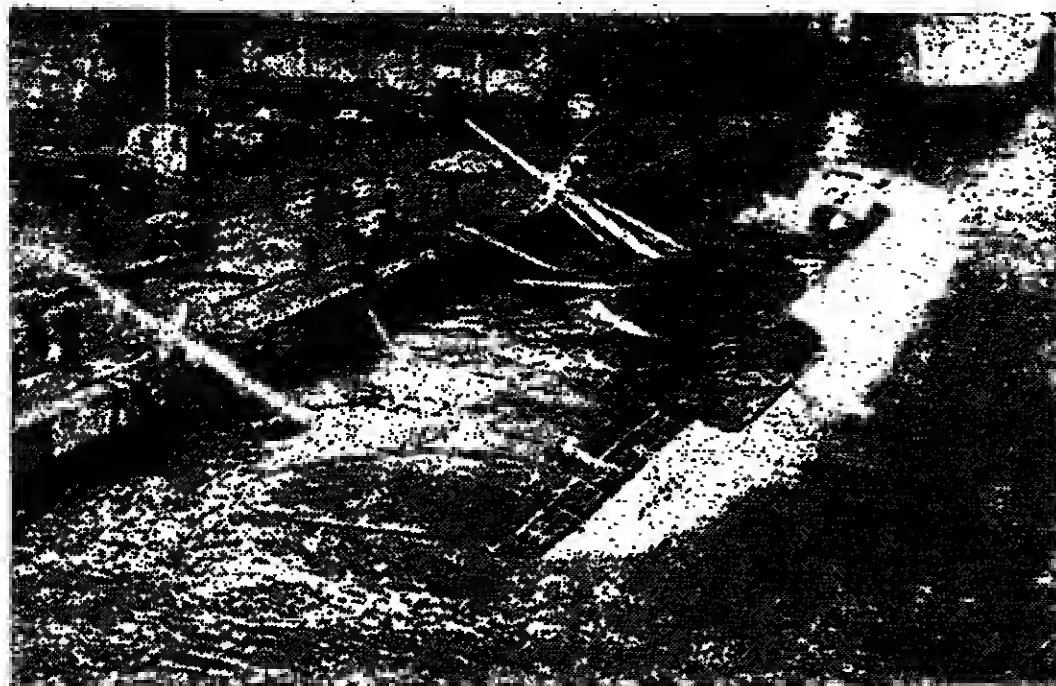
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SMASHED BY STORM—The Greek cargo ship Tropeforos was capsized against a pier in Naples by a heavy storm. The crew had all left the ship before it sank.

## Snow Cripples West Europe; 600 Miners Trapped, Saved

LONDON, Dec. 28 (Reuters).—Most of Western Europe lay under a mantle of snow today—after in some cases the heaviest snowfalls in 50 years.

Traffic was disrupted, offices and factories were closed, thousands sought refuge in public buildings and several villages were cut off.

[The worst consequence of the weather was in Als, in southern France. AP reported. Electricity failure caused by heavy snowfalls trapped 600 miners underground in a pit when the mine elevators stopped.]

[The trapped miners were brought to the surface safely tonight when power was restored. They had suffered no ill effects. Officials were in telephone contact with the trapped men, who were not in any immediate danger, and preparations had been made to lower food and blankets to them if the power failure was prolonged, AP said.]

[The electricity failure was affecting about 100,000 people throughout the region, it added.]

In Britain, low temperatures and forecasts of more snow combined to keep millions at home, and many factories and offices did not open. About 150,000 miles of roads were covered with ice and snow.

Snow and ice covered much of France and the heaviest snowfall in 50 years was reported in the Rhone Valley. A blizzard hit the southeastern Drome and Ardèche regions, forcing thousands to seek refuge and cutting off several villages.

Greek Ship Sinks

[AP reported that in Naples, the 1,100-ton Greek freighter Tropeforos sank after waves had battered it against a wharf. The crew of 14 had left the ship.]

Snow blanketed much of northern Italy after the worst falls this century, severely disrupting traffic but bringing smiles from skiers. Snow and ice were snarling traffic even in such large cities as Turin and Milan.

Milan's Linate Airport, closed overnight, was reopened this morning after being cleared of snow, but the city's other airport, Malpensa, remained snowbound and closed.

[UPI reported that water rose more than four feet above sea level in Venice today, flooding St. Mark's Square and touching off emergency sirens to warn businessmen to get goods off ground-floor display shelves.]

[The city of Ferial, with a population of 95,072, was hit by gale force winds, then a tornado, then a mild earthquake within a few hours. No injuries were reported, but officials said television aerials, billboards and windows were blown down or broken.]

[Helicopters carried food and water supplies to inhabitants of four isolated central Italian villages where snow had been falling since before Christmas.]

A 15-foot-high snowdrift blocked the main Paris-Marseille railway line in southeast France today. The drift on the rail line, which also links Lyons with the two cities, extended for 50 yards, just north of Valence.

Many provinces of Spain shivered under the worst snowfall and lowest temperatures in many years. Authorities blamed the conditions for six deaths.

Heavy snowfalls blocked 14 passes across the Swiss Alps, in-

cluding the Simplon, St. Gotthard and Great St. Bernard. Most of the snow affected the east and southeast of the country and forecasters predicted more for south of the Alps.

In Austria, a sultry warm wind raised temperatures to well above freezing over the Tyrol in western Austria and skiing conditions were not expected to improve until the wind dropped tomorrow. But snow in southern Austria improved ski conditions there.

Snow-covered roads were blamed for the deaths of 14 people in Holland over the three-day Christmas holiday and in Sweden the death toll of 28 was the highest since 1968, the Road Traffic Association said.

One inch of snow fell in Paris today and played havoc with the city's traffic. Berlin also was hit by snow squalls and streets were iced.

Elsewhere in Central Europe there were snowstorms or the border between Eastern Germany and Czechoslovakia with high winds piling up deep drifts under falling temperatures.

The big freeze hit northern Italy where, at Voghera, 60-year-old Cesare Orsario was crushed to death beneath a snowplow his son was using to clear a path to their home.

## Sicilian Nuns Leave Order To Help Poor

By Paul Hofmann

ROME, Dec. 28 (UPI)—The Vatican has authorized a group of nuns to leave their convents in Sicily, move to the industrial north, live in small communities, work in factory jobs and help local Roman Catholic pastors in their religious and relief activities.

Forty-three members of the Servants of the Poor have so far taken part in the exodus. The order, which before the split comprised 710 nuns in 89 convents, has its general house in Palermo and includes in its duties the care of young girls.

The Vatican's Sacred Congregation for the Religious and Secular Institutes, the Roman Catholic Church's department supervising orders and similar organizations, dispensed the dissident Sicilian nuns from their vows of poverty, chastity and obedience after months of controversy in Palermo.

The nonconformist nuns came in conflict with their superiors when they encouraged young girls in their charge to enroll in public, rather than in parochial schools, attend dances and take an active interest in the plight of Palermo slum dwellers and other social problems.

Request Denied

Earlier this year, a group of Servants of the Poor petitioned the Vatican for permission to establish an autonomous branch of the order to be able to put their progressive ideas into practice. The request was denied.

Later, a group of the discontented nuns traveled to Turin, where many Sicilian workers have settled during the last few years, and asked the city's archbishop, Michele Cardinal Pellegrino, for help.

Cardinal Pellegrino said in a Christmas homily Friday that he had decided to back the dissident Sicilian nuns, after consultation with the Vatican, in the hope that they may be able to assist poor people, especially southern immigrants in the north.

Religious Life

The cardinal stated that the nuns who had moved to Turin were determined to live "a religious life," meaning that they would remain unmarried, adopt a life style of austerity and modesty and follow the instructions given them by church authorities.

A Vatican expert said that the commitment of the former nuns, although acknowledged by the church, was temporary and that they were free to change their minds at any time. The expert explained: "They are no longer nuns, but members of a new-type experimental religious community for which church legislation so far is vague and incomplete."

Many of the former nuns are reported to have found jobs in or near Turin. Some of them have also enrolled at Turin University and are working as pastoral assistants in various parishes of the Turin archdiocese.

## 48 Are Saved, 28 Lost in Two Dramas at Sea

NEW YORK, Dec. 28 (UPI)—A severe Atlantic storm split one oil tanker in two and a second was reported sinking today as Coast Guard and rescue vessels picked up survivors.

At least 48 crewmen from the two stricken vessels have been picked up, but 28 are missing, including one man lost in a rescue attempt from another ship.

Thirty-one crewmen of the Finnish tanker Ragny were rescued today after spending the night on the stern section of their vessel. The 11,900-ton, 540-foot ship had split in two 80 miles east of Cape May, N.J. Six other crewmen of the Ragny were unaccounted for but might be clinging to the capsized bow section of the tanker.

One crewman of the U.S. merchant tanker Platt was lost last night and six of his shipmates were injured when their lifeboat capsized as they tried to reach the Ragny's stern section.

Coast Guard on Hand

The 31 men taken from the stern of the Ragny were aboard the Coast Guard cutter Escanaba. The Ragny had been bound from Freeport in the Bahamas to Trondheim, Norway.

The 1918-ton, 644-foot Panamanian tanker Chrysalis radiated early today that it was sinking in heavy seas 450 miles southeast of Elizabeth City, N.C.

A Norwegian vessel, the Ross Mønt, later reported it had picked up 17 survivors of the Chrysalis, including the captain. The Coast Guard said 31 crew members still were missing.

The Chrysalis had been en route from Venezuela to Salem, Mass.

## Iran Charges Iraqi Regime Directed Plot

TEHRAN, Dec. 28 (Reuters).—A plot to overthrow the Iranian government has been uncovered here, it was officially announced today.

An Iranian security official said at a press conference that 25 people were being questioned about the alleged plot, which was said to be under the direction of Iraq's ruling Baathist regime and Iran's former security chief.

He said the alleged plotters were expected to stand trial within the next four or five months.

The former security chief said to have been behind the reported Iraqi Baathist plot was named as Gen. Teymour Bakhtiar.

The official said that some of the arrested men had crossed into Iran from Iraq to take part in sabotage and guerrilla warfare after receiving training at Iraqi military bases.

One of the arrested men, a former Iranian student, Ahmad Sabouri, was produced at the press conference. He told how he went to Baghdad with three other Iranians and met Gen. Bakhtiar. The student said they returned to Iran with instructions to blow up key positions in Tehran and assassinate Iranian leaders.

Reporters were told at the press conference that another 20 "pro-Chinese Communist elements" had been arrested for anti-state activities and would also stand trial after interrogation.

Gen. Bakhtiar, exiled from Iran in 1962, was reported by Beirut newspapers to have been assassinated by an Iranian companion during a hunting trip in northern Iraq last August.

Western Imperialism? Accused

TEHRAN, Dec. 28 (AP)—The Iranian security organization charged today that "red and black Western imperialism" is directing and financing an Iranian subversion and confederation in Europe and the United States to implement a widespread campaign against the Tehran regime.

Showing a picture of Mao Tse-tung with several confederation leaders he said were based in West Germany—including executive member Khan Babu—the spokesman also said that 17 students arrested lately have confessed that Gen. Bakhtiar told them in Baghdad before he was killed that oil companies are also financing anti-Iran campaigns.

## Art in London— A Profound Remoteness— Sculpture From 'God's Land'

By Max Wykes-Joyce

LONDON, Dec. 28.—Under the title "God's Land," Gimpel Fils, 50 South Molton Street, is showing a fine collection of sculpture from South Arabia. More precisely, from the Yemen, an ancient kingdom which built up its wealth on the export of frankincense and myrrh; and which was, because of the mountains, inhospitable and inaccessible, so that there grew up around it many myths, and it came to be called, by the ancient Egyptians, "God's Land" by the Greeks "Arabia Fudaimon" by the Romans "Arabia Felix."

For a land which was believed to be the home of the gods, little enough interest was shown in it. It is recorded that the Egyptian Queen Hatshepsut sent an expedition there about the year 1500 B.C.; that in the first century before Christ the Roman Aelius Gallus explored the Yemen. Thereafter is a universal blank in the records until the arrival of the Danish explorer, Carsten Niebuhr in 1763. What is only now beginning to be properly discovered and documented is, in the matter of sculpture at any rate, work of the highest order.

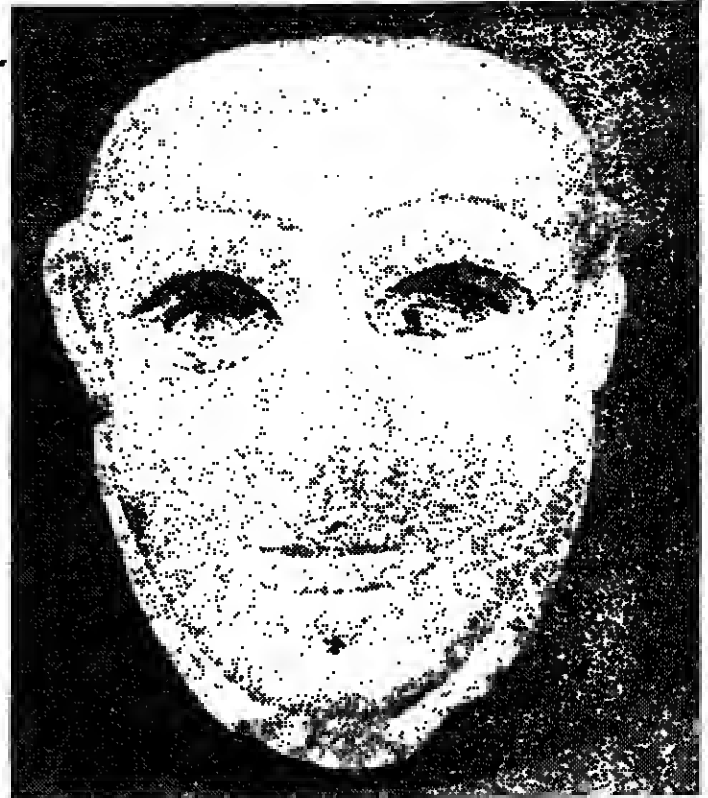
Most of the sculptures are of alabaster and can only roughly be dated between about 200 B.C. and A.D. 500. Plaques with human heads, or heads of human beings, were in the earlier times geometric, in later periods venturing closer to portraiture of an individual and

were usually designed as funerary sculpture. These were set up over the individual tombs, or sometimes in niches in the family shrine, a foundation very similar to the family burial chapels or tombs in many of our English churches.

It is quite clear from the works in the present show that frontal portraiture had reached, quite early in Yemeni culture, a high degree of accuracy, the eyes and hair sometimes inlaid with paste or shells to give an added realism. The other large genre in Arabian sculpture is animal heads, especially the bull, the ox and the oryx, with, much more rarely, the body of the animal also. These were of three different kinds—the symbol of the animal-headed gods, the familiar totem which is represented on some funerary steles, and the roof decoration in the form of bull or oryx head.

The qualities most evident, at least from the 50 works in this show, are the serenity of the sculpture, and a kind of profound remoteness from the rest of humanity. One can, in fact, see quite clearly why this was, to the Egyptians, the Greeks and the Romans, the Land of God.

There is an equally remote and godlike quality about the sculpture of Jeppan de Villiers, one of the artists in a group exhibition at the Archer Gallery, 23 Grafton Street. It is



Alabaster head from Gimpel Fils exhibition.

his avowed intention to work through the whole of creation—his first two or three exhibitions in London were concerned with water creatures, as is his celebrated "Chess Set Aquatic" which is to be seen in this exhibition. Having, however, passed a good part of the summer in the Camargue, he has now reached the stage in Creation where small insects crawl upon the land and begin to take to the air. The creature chosen for this leap into a new element is the humble fly, which now appears in single splendor,

and heaped into a totem. These are profoundly exciting works.

Other artists of considerable importance in this excellent show are the veteran British sculptor Leon Underwood, with some fine bronzes and with some splendid nude drawings of great beauty and simplicity; paintings by the equally veteran Basset, especially one of a "Chair" which is similar in feeling to his major "Still Life with Chairs" in the Paris Musée d'Art Moderne; and work by Georges Brunon and De Lezardière.

## The Ups and Downs of Fashion in 1970

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, Dec. 28.—The fashion year that is ending has been altogether chaotic. The issue: Hemlines.

On the positive side, it can be said that fashion, which had become a tired item, suddenly regained real news interest. Hence the New Look, another hemline revolution, few fashion issues have captured the interest of the general public as passionately as the mid and maxi skirts which Paris couturiers tried to impose in 1970. Men, who usually shy away from fashion debates, crawled out of their serious shells and took instant and violent positions—and, generally, were dead set against the mid. Bemoaning the disappearance of the mini-skirt, one editorialist wrote a piece in

In January, the Paris designers will be showing short skirts and short shorts.

a Paris weekly, headlined: "Why Is Fashion so Ugly?"

Women themselves were confused and divided. The rich and the young generally fell for the mid but the average woman resented it as impractical, expensive and, worst of all, aging. In Europe, where new fashions can be moved fairly fast at the manufacturers' end, the long skirts picked up much faster than in the United States, where the machinery is bigger and heavier. To make things worse, American women have largely sided with men and Gallup polls reveal that, so far, the mid is a fiasco. The result has been financial disaster on Seventh Avenue.

In England, Mary Quant, mother of the mini-skirt, came back on the scene with shorts.

Abrupt Shift

No doubt impressed by the resistance of the American market, which is vital to the Paris couture, French designers are somewhat abruptly shifting gears and showing legs again.

As of now, it can be predicted that in the next couture collections (in January), Paris will show short skirts as well as short shorts, which are already all over Paris nightclubs. Fashion leader Yves Saint Laurent said that his next couture collection will be half long and half short.

## 'Kiss Me Kate'—With English

By Henry Pleasant

LONDON, Dec. 28.—In reviving "Kiss Me, Kate" for a month's run, the Sadler's Wells opera company has done more than merely bring an American musical classic to London. They have moved the setting itself from a provincial theater in Baltimore to the Coliseum, which is not only the home of Sadler's Wells, but also the theater where "Kiss Me, Kate" enjoyed a long stay in the early 1950s.

The language has been anglicized—or "Englished," as one of the London critics has put it, with scant respect for his own language—and local and topical gags have been instilled into the dialogue. They are not bad, least of all the references to a piano-playing prime minister. But they are no substitute, as John Barber observed sagely in this morning's Daily Telegraph, for "Thou Jerk!"

He came closer than he knew, I suspect, to the heart of what is wrong with this "Kiss Me, Kate." It's a very pretty production, and "Kiss Me, Kate" was never a pretty musical. It was smart, tough, abrasive, a bit bawdy, with more glint than glitter. Along with "Guys



William Shakespeare

...brushed up

and Dolls," it was one of the least opera-like of the musicals of the time, which is another way of saying that it was one of the most American.

Peter Coe, its director at the Coliseum, and Michael Knight, the designer, possibly constrained by the fact that they are dealing with an opera house and with opera singers, have tended to make an opera out of it.

To an American remembering vividly and affectionately the Broadway original, it lacks the pace, snap, bounce, exuberance and, above all, the jaunty swing of an idiomatic musical. Everybody works hard and well, but they don't work idiomatically. And because they don't work idiomatically, nothing quite works. The famous songs—"Wonderbar," "So in Love," "Where Is the Life That Late I Led," "It's Too Darned Hot" and "Always True to You, Darling, in My Fashion," don't go over. They don't go over because they are not put over, either musically or textually.

Worst of all, the words are not put over. Ann Howard and Emile Belcourt, both excellent opera singers, give us, as opera singers are wont to do, more voice than verse. And a Cole Porter song without the Cole Porter words is less than half a song. It's partly a matter of vocal production and, in Mr. Belcourt's case, of a score that

## Best Sellers

The New York Times

An analysis based on reports from more than 125 bookstores in 64 U.S. cities. Figures in right-hand column do not necessarily represent consecutive weeks on the list.

This Week Last Week

FICTION

1 Love Story, Selig 1 44

2 Islands in the Stream, 2 21

3 Passenger to Frankfurt, 5 4

4 The Day After Tomorrow, 5 4

5 The Day After Tomorrow, 5 4

6 The Day After Tomorrow, 5 4

7 The Day After Tomorrow, 5 4

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9 The Day After Tomorrow, 5 4



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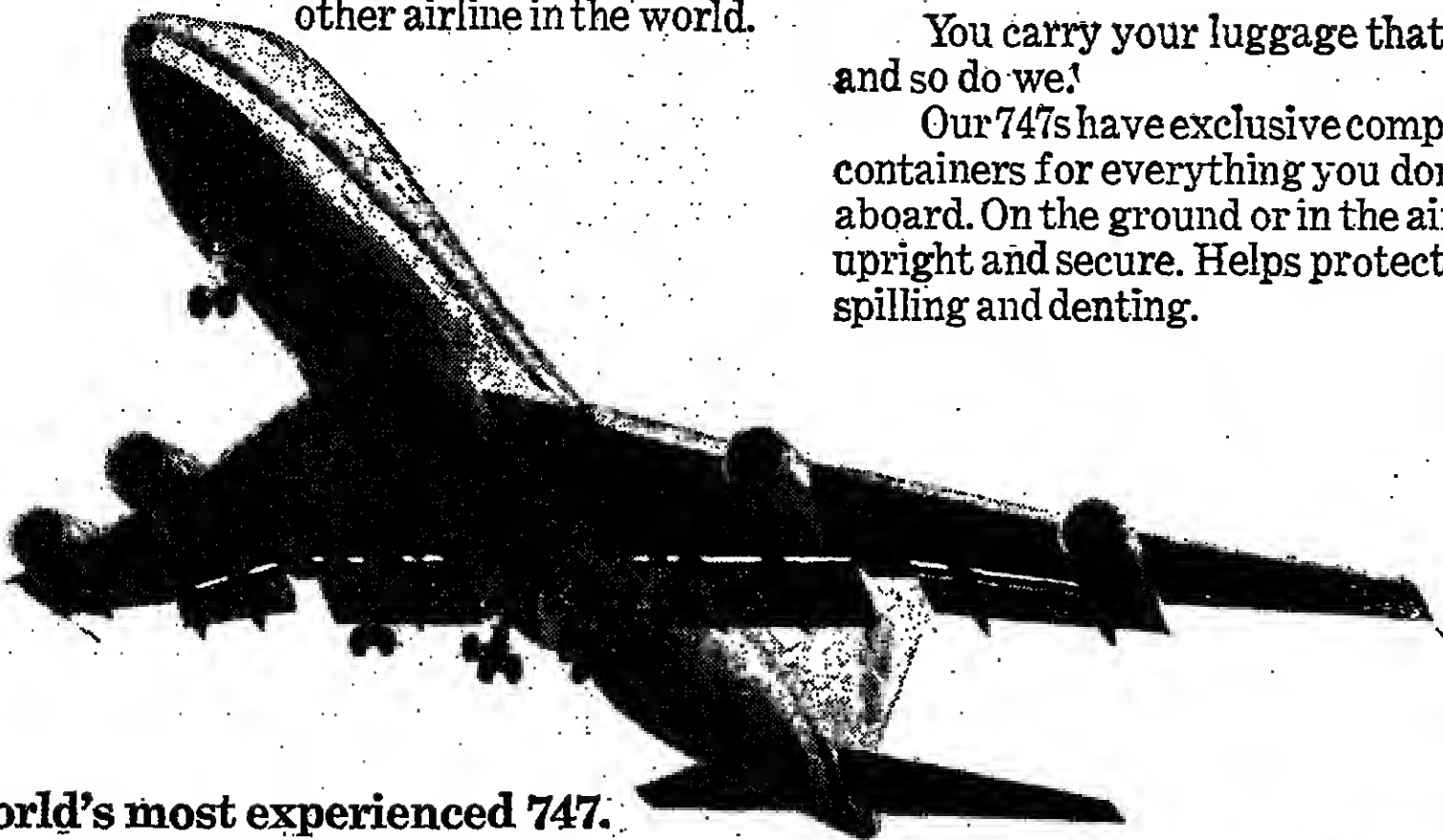
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Something new from the world's most experienced airline.



— 1970 —		Stocks and		Sta.		Net		— 1970 —		Stocks and		Sta.		Net					
High	Low	Div.	in \$	100s.	First	High	Low	Last	Chge	High	Low	Div.	in \$	100s.	First	High	Low	Last	Chge

INDUSTRIALS				High Low Last Chgs				Toronto Stocks				High Low Last Chgs					
6795 Albitol	8	7 3/4	8		225	21 1/2	21 1/2		1626 Madison	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2		270 Triang	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
1474 Acklands	8 1/2	8 1/2			100 Green C	12 1/2	12 1/2		1626 Maitland	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2		1500 W Mines	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
1474 Alcan	24	24			1000 Grand C	12 1/2	12 1/2		1626 Maitland	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2		730 Wilroy	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
1474 Alcan	24	24			1000 Grand C	12 1/2	12 1/2		1626 Maitland	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2					
1474 Alcan	24	24			1000 Grand C	12 1/2	12 1/2		1626 Maitland	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2					
1474 Alcan	24	24			1000 Grand C	12 1/2	12 1/2		1626 Maitland	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2					
1474 Alcan	24	24			1000 Grand C	12 1/2	12 1/2		1626 Maitland	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2					
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1474 Alcan	24	24			1000 Grand C	12 1/2	12 1/2		1626 Maitland	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2					
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1474 Alcan	24	24	</														

High	Low	Last	Change	52 Wk	20
.73	.73	.73	— .81	62	39
2 1/2	2 3/8	2 3/8		23 1/2	10

[illegible]

44	32
33	23
32	21

[illegible]

7800 Simpson Ltd	17 3/4	17 1/2
680 Simpsons A	22 1/2	22 1/4
60 Slater SH	12 1/3	12 1/4

[illegible]

500 Agnico	2.16	2.15	2.1
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[illegible]

50 High Bol	2.80	2.80	2.80
3730 Holling	36.75	36.25	36.25
3200 Int Hall	1.15	1.10	1.10

[illegible]

starting Jan. 1, a company man said today. He said

This Could be the Most Profitable \$2 You									
Balen	11,021,624	And	8,767,731	Net	7,797,831	Vang	6,225,904	11	10
Com St	138,173	Galeway	7,611,731	Net Grth	4,847,171	JUPD Can	5,946,761	31	34
Growth	4,779,522	GSec	9,333,933	New Crt	4,727,523	Chr	5,946,761	25	22
Inc	1,247,700	GSec	9,333,933	New Crt	4,727,523	Chr	5,946,761	25	22
Speci	159,174	GSec	9,333,933	New Crt	4,727,523	Chr	5,946,761	25	22
Chese Gr Bos:		Apex F	7,147,991	Net Strp	10,717,929	Chr	5,946,761	25	22
Capit	unavail	Bel Fd	8,455,924	Nich Strp	14,565,156	Spr St	4,492,372	31	34
Fund	0.29	Bel Fd	8,455,924	Nich Strp	14,565,156	Spr St	4,492,372	31	34
Fml	unavail	Com St	12,233,143	Omop	6,667,667	Vand	3,793,435	29	26
Shrd	10,361,126	Grth Ind	18,530,179	Omop	6,667,667	Vand	3,793,435	29	26

**\$7,100**

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OWI/c	1.56	1.66	1.76
Comp As	8.74	9.58	10.42
Comp Bd	6.33	6.94	7.55
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BUSINESS

# Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1970

FINANCE

Page 9

## 'Tortoise-Like' U.S. Pick-Up Seen

By Alfred L. Malabre Jr.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28 (AP)—The U.S. economy in 1971 will be much slower than analysts have indicated, according to private economists. Private economists, who are not under pressure to make optimistic forecasts, there will be a recovery, but the economy will rebound as sharply as in previous years of a sluggish rise in profits and a heavy corporate-debt burden.

Gainsborough, chief economist of Argus Corp., an investment advisory service, reasonably typical appraisal. "The recovery will be a slow, steady climb. But this is a welcome development. A recovery, he feels, would rekindle inflation and eventually to another slump."

Small Decline, Small Upturn

In part, the profits uptick is expected to be unusually small because the decline in the past year or so has been unusually small. In the year to Sept. 30, profits dropped 6.1 percent. But in addition it is mentioned that labor costs, which historically have dropped in recession periods and in the early months of a recovery, have not done so this time. They have merely climbed less rapidly than in 1969.

An additional brake on the recovery, economists claim, is the heavy corporate debt load. Too Much Debt

A recent survey of corporate treasurers by the Philadelphia Federal Reserve Bank shows that over half those interviewed believe their companies have too little cash and too much debt and plan to take steps to reduce the debt, particularly that due within a year.

Most firms intend to use internal funds to reduce the burden. Such funds, of course, would tend to swell a recovery. The survey also shows that most firms plan to hold down new projects in the new year.

Many economists stress that the 1971 outlook is clouded by imponderables. A steel strike could depress the economy late in 1971. A very large pay boost for steelworkers could lead to possibly worse inflation. Other uncertainties range from Vietnam to the willingness of Americans to spend more freely. In recent months, government figures show that consumers have been saving an unusually large portion of their after-tax earnings.

There is one clearly bright spot in the outlook, most analysts agree. Housing starts should rise substantially. One corporate economist, for instance, forecasts 1.7 million starts in 1971, about 20 percent above this year's estimated total.

## Oil Exporters Seek Higher Taxes, Prices

Ten-Nation Group's Talks Open Next Month

VIENNA, Dec. 28 (AP)—The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) said today it will negotiate with Western oil companies to earn more money through higher taxes and a general price increase.

The outlook according to experts here was that oil prices were bound to go up as the Western companies would hardly be in a position to flatly reject the OPEC demand.

A resolution, adopted by the OPEC general conference recently held in Venezuela, was published here today.

It said that OPEC would in future consider 55 percent as the minimum rate of taxation on the net income of Western oil companies operating in the ten member countries.

So far, taxation has ranged from 38 to 55 percent. The resolution means an increase to the currently highest taxation rate.

OPEC also said it would discontinue granting special price allowances to some companies as of Jan. 1, 1971.

General Price Increase

Another demand in forthcoming negotiations with Western oil companies will be a general increase of prices for crude oil from the international majors, the international independents and national (host) companies, which all have drilling rights in the OPEC countries.

The OPEC members are: Iraq, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Libya, Iran, Qatar, Indonesia, Venezuela, Abu Dhabi, and Algeria.

OPEC said separate talks would be held with the companies concerned in Tehran next month.

Warms of Action

OPEC said that "in case such negotiations fail to achieve their purpose, the conference shall determine a set forth a procedure with view to enforcing and achieving the objectives as outlined in this resolution through a concerted and simultaneous action by all member countries."

But the resolution did not indicate what this action would be. OPEC also said it would support member countries' efforts to force operating oil companies to keep their exploration and development operations "at acceptable levels."

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## OECD Warns Britain on Inflation

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, Dec. 28.—Britain got a stern warning today to take its medicine and control its bout of wage-price inflation before the illness gets out of hand—and out of range of ordinary medications.

The rap on the knuckles was issued today by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development in its annual review of the U.K. economy. The tone is in sharp contrast to most OECD national studies, all of which must be accepted by the government under study and perform tend to reflect the optimism of its officials.

The problem of inflation in Britain "is probably among the most acute faced by any major country," the OECD said, noting that "it may be unrealistic to assume that there is any easy way out."

It cautioned that the difficulty of controlling the upward spiral of prices and wages "may grow rather than recede if action is delayed."

It said that "if there are no clear indications of progress towards lower cost and price trends in the fairly near future, a situation would arise in which more stringent policies against inflation would need to be considered."

For the present, the OECD is urging stronger government intervention—a return to some form of freeze or ceiling—to keep prices and wages from rising and stricter credit policies to dampen domestic consumption. Further cuts in government spending or higher taxes "would also be desirable."

Although such policies could reduce Britain's modest rate of economic growth even further, the report suggests that it is a small price to pay. The United States, Canada, Denmark, the Netherlands, and Sweden have recently adopted such battle plans "in conditions where it is not obvious that the call for such action was greater than in now the case in the United Kingdom," the report said.

As matters now stand, the "explosion" of wage rates in 1969-70 "is expected to lead to a rapid response from prices. Unit labor costs may rise by as much as 8 to 9 percent between mid-1970 and mid-1971... the pressure on profit margins will remain considerable."

Wages, it noted, are rising by close to an annual rate of 15 percent.

Consumer prices, it said, are forecast to rise by 6 percent in the same period and the upward pressure on pay rates is likely to be maintained. It also sees little change in the level of unemployment—which is currently at a 30-year high.

Continued inflation—with its effect of raising the prices of British goods on world markets and sucking in less expensive imports—would tend to weaken the current account of the balance of payments, and this would be unfortunate.

There are large amounts of short and medium-term debt still outstanding. There is the challenge that membership of the European Economic Community may present.

The report strongly endorses the Conservative government's bill to reform labor legislation which should provide a more rational framework for industrial relations.

It also strongly supports an incomes policy. It acknowledged that such a policy has tended to work over relatively short periods and has been only mildly beneficial over the long run. But it said that the not be taken as indicating that the attempt must now be abandoned.

In conclusion, the report said: "There is obviously no simple answer to the question of how the trend of productivity might be improved; it is likely to require changes in policies, practices and attitudes in many areas, including managerial efficiency, manpower training and structural change."

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## Stock Prices Boost Dow To New High

Advances Outnumber Losses by 909 to 429

By Vartan G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Dec. 28 (NYT)—The stock market's year-end rally moved prices today to new high ground for 1970, as measured by the Dow Jones Industrial Average. The Dow added 2.53 points to finish at 830.91.

It was a solid gain for the market generally on the first trading after Christmas. Winners on the New York Stock Exchange outpaced losers by 909 to 429 on air-lines, railroads, steels, tobacco and retail issues moved in the forefront of the advance, along with selected glamour and blue-chip stocks.

The Big Board scored 85 highs and not a single low. Another statistic underscoring the strength of the market was the active list, where American Electric Power, off 1/2 to 28, was the only stock that went down.

Basic reasons for the market's surge—which actually took up where Thursday's pre-Christmas session left off—were the trend toward lower interest rates, the slackening of tax-selling pressures and the hopes for an improved domestic economy in 1971.

Utility Average at High

The Dow Jones utility average, also reaching its high for this year, gained 0.38 point to 120.77.

Utility issues, in an uptrend since early November, turned noticeably brighter as banks cut their prime lending rates and thereby reduced the borrowing costs of corporate plant expansion.

American Telephone, up 1/2 to 50 1/4 in brisk trading, has been a steady gainer since last Tuesday, when banks reduced to 5 3/4 percent from 7 percent the interest rate charged to their best corporate customers.

Among other blue chips, Du Pont rose 1 1/8 to 131 3/8 after posting a high and Bethlehem Steel climbed 1 1/8 to 22 1/2 as the long-depressed steels were buoyed by prospects of strike-hedge buying in 1971.

Glamour issues displaying bounce included International Business Machines, up 3 1/2 to 318 1/2, and Walt Disney Productions, up 2 1/4 to 140. But Memorex fell 3 3/4 to 50.

Big Board volume, with some traders taking a prolonged holiday, edged up to 12.29 million shares from the previous 12.14 million shares.

## nbo Says Italy Faces ons Due to Labor Talks

28 (AP-DJ)—Italy's strikes, tensions and high have created a pessimism in the country. Emilio Colombo said a televised year-end nation.

In an article released over the weekend, he reported that 1970 national income, at 96.1 percent, would grow about 5 percent, an artificially high figure, he said, because in 1969 there was a sharp production decline.

The article in Milan's economic newspaper Il Sole-24 Ore said that in addition to political stability, an acceleration of the economy was "a fundamental and undelayable necessity" for enactment of social reforms.

The three major Italian unions have called general strikes to press the government for housing, health and school reforms. The strikes, after a holiday lull, are expected to resume early in January.

Urging the unions to use caution, Premier Colombo said that "economic stability and reforms are strictly connected."

## Japan Reports A Drop in Its Surplus

TOKYO, Dec. 28 (Reuters)—Japan's balance-of-payments surplus of \$76 million in November, well below the \$247 million surplus in October, the Finance Ministry said today.

The ministry said the decline was attributable to a seasonally reduced export surplus.

Exports in November totaled \$15.4 billion, while imports were \$12.3 billion.

Economic Policy Change Urged

TOKYO, Dec. 28 (AP-DJ)—Japan's Economic Planning Agency has called for a change in the policy aimed at rapid development, stressing instead a goal of sustained economic growth.

In a report on 1970 activities and 1971 goals issued over the weekend, the agency also suggested that to stabilize prices Japan should ease its restrictions on imports, check rises in public utility charges, encourage increased productivity and try to keep wage and income increases in line with the steady growth formula.

In 1970, it said, Japan's economy turned from rapid expansion to stagnation. This was caused by a decrease in equipment investments as a result of the government's tight money policy, a decline in demand for durable consumer goods such as automobiles and color television sets—and circumstances adversely affecting exports to the United States, the agency said.

## Second Eurobond In EMUs Floated By a Rail Group

LUXEMBOURG, Dec. 28 (AP-DJ)—Eurofima, a financing agency owned by major European railroads, placed 10 million European Monetary Units (EMU) of ten-year Eurobonds with a coupon of 9 1/2 percent at 99.5, Kreditanstalt Luxembourg said today.

It was the second issue to come out in EMUs and carried the lowest coupon on a long-term Eurobond issue since the summer of 1969, a bank official noted. The issue was placed semi-privately by a small group of banks including Kreditanstalt.

The first EMU issue was the 50 million EMU European Coal and Steel Community offering. The EMU, equal to a dollar, is convertible directly only into the five Common Market currencies and offers the holder protection against devaluation and profit from revaluation of any of the five.

Eurofima includes some non-EEC railroads among its shareholders, indicating the EMU concept is appealing to borrowers outside the EEC as well as in it, observers noted.

## NEWS AND NOTES

### VW Says Profit Falls

Volkswagenwerk said net profit this year was smaller than in 1969, despite higher turnover, but it gave no figures for the current year. "Parent company net profit in 1969 fell to 330 million deutsche marks from 339 million in 1968. Group net profit, including domestic companies in which the company has a more than 50 percent stake, declined to 339 million DM against 388 million in 1969. VW said continuous pressure on costs had not been offset by price increases and streamlining measures."

### U.S. Machine Orders

U.S. machine tool orders in November totaled \$41.7 million, the lowest level since the \$22.2 million total of November, 1968. Last month's figures are below October's total of \$75.1 million and the \$110.9 million in November of 1969. Order backlogs were almost half of what they were a year ago.

### Japan Textile Ventures

Japan has decided to approve preliminary plans by three major Japanese textile companies to form joint ventures with U.S. firms to produce textile products in Japan. The plans involve establishment of joint companies by Mitsubishi Rayon and Burlington Industries by Kanagawa Spinning and J.P. Stevens and by Asahi Chemical Industry

and Clark Schwebel Fiber Glass Corp. The move was seen as a step to solve the deadlocked textile negotiations with the United States.

### Holland Joins Airbus

Holland has joined West Germany and France in the development of a European Airbus and allocated 100 million guilders (\$27.6 million) for the project. The Dutch share, 6.5 percent of development costs, will provide work for Fokker Aircraft. The first Airbus is expected to begin flight trials in September, 1972.

### Soviet Oil Output

The Soviet Union's oil production for 1970 is expected to reach 383 million tons, according to preliminary year-end figures. During 1969-70, the Soviet Union produced 1.5 billion tons of oil, 110 million tons more than in the previous five-year period, the Soviet news agency Tass said. Despite the discovery of huge oil deposits in western Siberia, the country still gets most of its oil from the Ural and Volga regions, Tass said.

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More you know about Scotch, more you like Ballantine's

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Net	Chrg				Net	Chrg				Net	Chrg			

[illegible]

**Comment.** James Reston, C.L.  
Sulzberger, Tom Wicker,  
Joseph Kraft, Russell  
Baker, Art Buchwald —  
and shown in the Tribune.

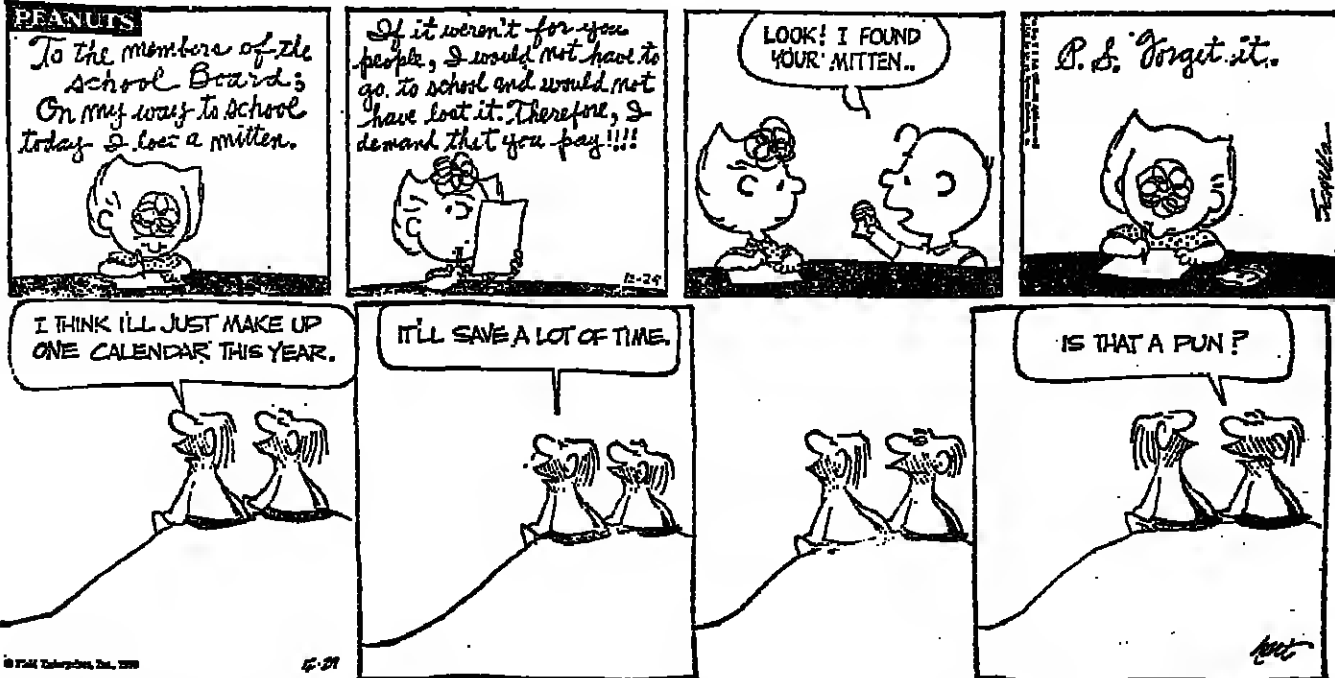


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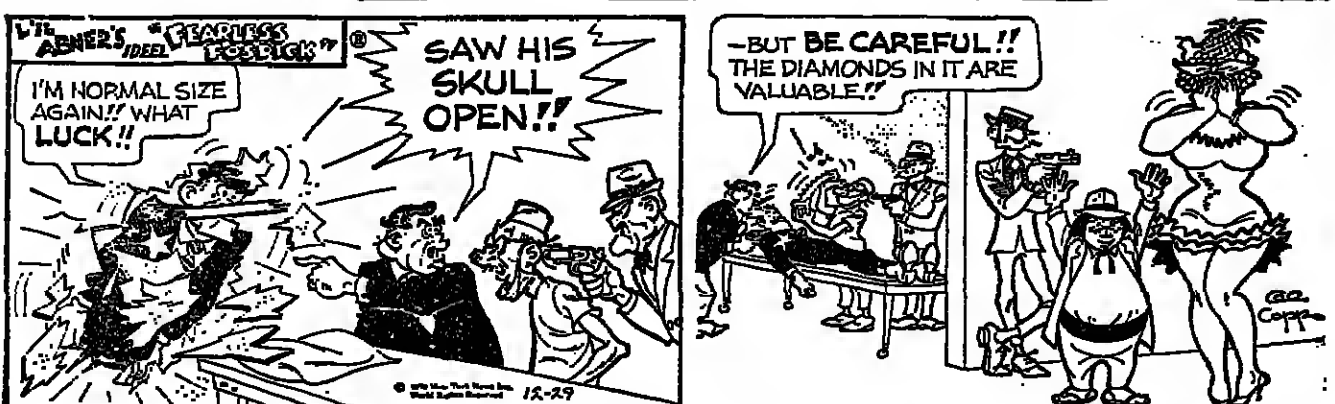
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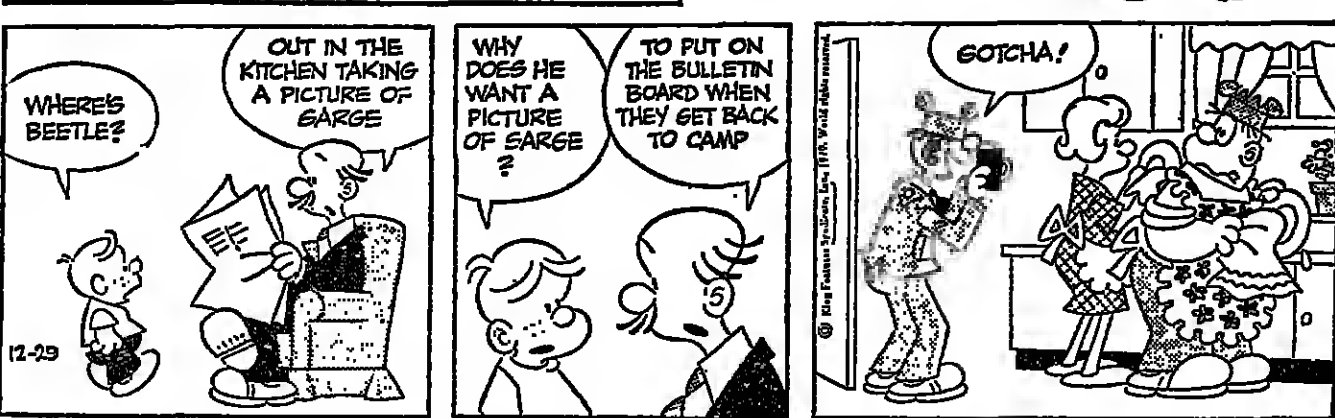
PEANUTS



P.C.



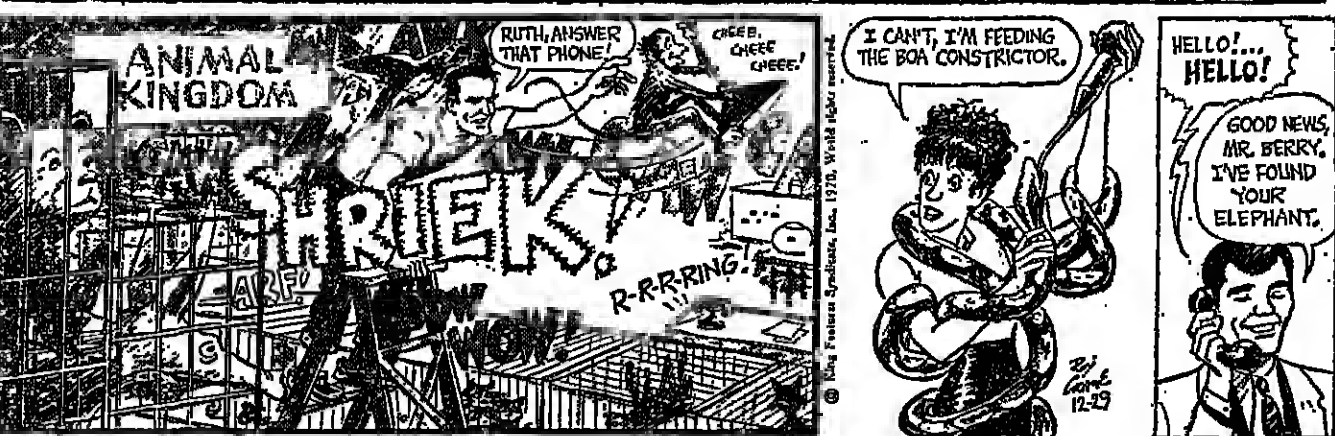
L. ILLABNER



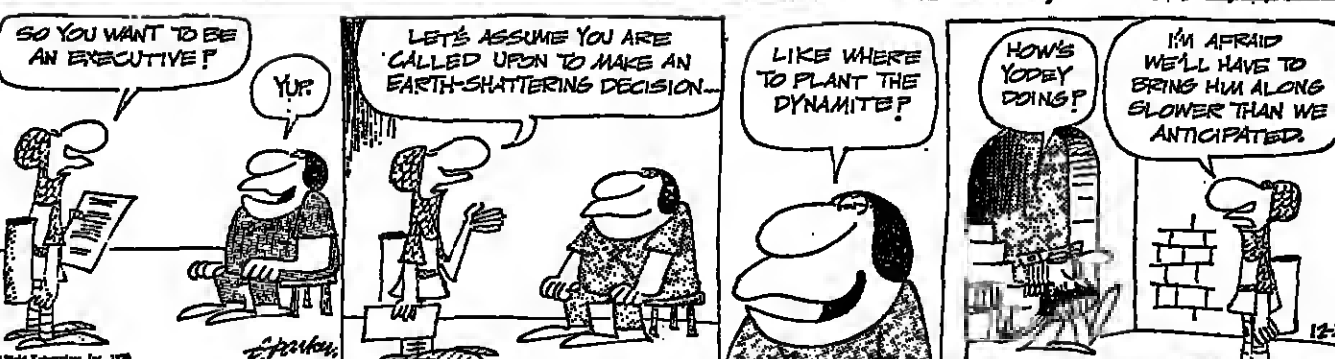
BEETLEBAILEY



MISS PEACH



BUZ SAWYER



WIZARD OF ID



REN MORGAN M.D.



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

North judged his distribution to be worth a positive response to South's two-club opening, and that was all the incentive South needed to head for slam. His Blackwood bid was hardly necessary: He was perhaps considering grand slam chances if North showed two aces.

Six hearts would have been a near-certainly if the dummy had produced a spade suit headed by ace-jack. As it was, South was badly placed. He ruffed the diamond lead and ran all but one of his trumps, putting pressure on the defenders.

West unwisely parted with his two small spades and South eventually led a low spade, catching the king and making 12 tricks.

West should have discarded both his remaining diamonds, reaching this position:

NORTH ♠ A98752  
♥ —  
♦ 98532  
♣ J4

WEST ♠ K63  
♥ —  
♦ —  
♣ 1086

EAST ♠ J10  
♥ 965  
♦ —  
♣ K95

SOUTH (D)  
♠ Q4  
♥ AKQJ10  
♦ 732  
♣ AQ7

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:

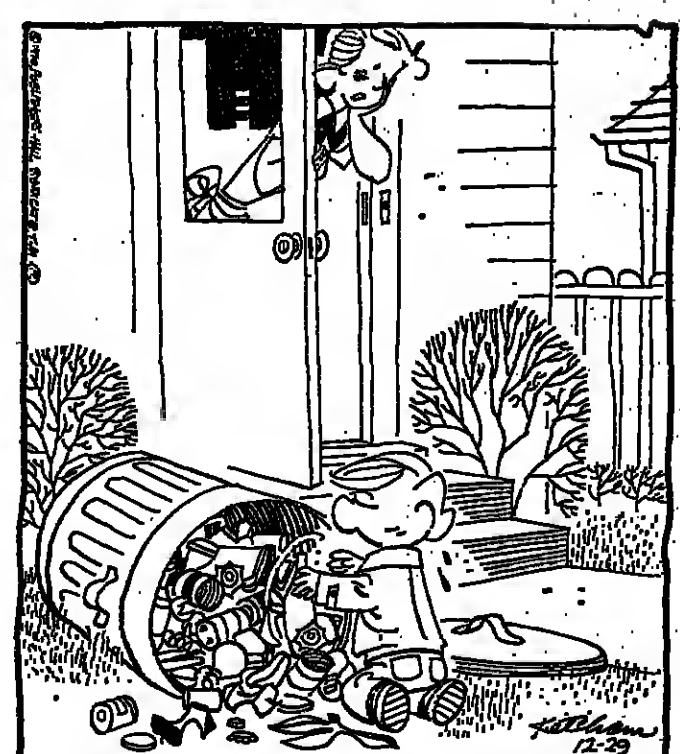
2 ♠ 2 ♣ 2 ♠ 3 ♣  
4 ♠ 5 ♣ 6 ♣ 6 ♣  
West Pass Pass Pass Pass

West led the diamond ace.

Solution to Previous Puzzle:

GATO STRAP CRI  
ODOR THIRTY CHRIS  
YETI RUMPUSSOON  
ASHES MEL OUSERS  
ELLIPSE USERS  
BURIAL ISH  
AVE BITTEN ECHO  
NEAP ARTIES OTOR  
EARL DARKER GIAL  
ADIS TANTY  
CUTE TWITTED  
ARLEK TIAN TABLE  
FANNYBRICE SUIT  
ANAS PETAL ETYNA  
REFE EIDENS SITIT

DENNIS THE MENACE



"DON'T EVER THROW OUT A COMIC BOOK! I'M NEVER THROUGH WITH 'EM!'"

JUMBLE — that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

CUNOE

HOOPT

LEGGIC

HELBED

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here! A

Yesterday's Jumbles: LINGO DRAMA PARODY ALWAYS

Answer: What a gal who took up less did after she got married — LAID IT DOWN

## BOOKS

THE RED AND THE BLACK  
Report From a French Village

By Edgar Morin. Translated from the French by A. J. Sheridan-Smith. Pantheon Books. 263 pp. \$7.95.

Reviewed by John Ardagh

IN the Breton village of Flozevet, there are old people still living who believe the earth is flat, who have never traveled even the six miles to the nearest small town, who will not install gas or electricity because they are "afraid of fire" and who spend the days talking to their cows as to friends. Yet in the same village, the teen-agers knowably adopt the latest fashions in dress and music from the Paris Left Bank, over 85 percent of them stay at school till eighteen, and some are fully as *fait* with the workings of the new French mass power station as far away. In 1950 Flozevet still lacked running water and rural homes had no electricity; television did not arrive till 1962, but by 1965 one home in four had already acquired a set.

Such contrasts, and especially the social and psychological upheavals caused by too-rapid modernization, are the subject of a book that I found brilliant and fascinating. France, as we know, is today changing rapidly from an agricultural to an industrial nation; her conflicts between old and new are sharper than in almost any other Western country, and it seems that the familiar French personality is being transformed in the process. Many books have been written on this subject, spelling out the relevant facts, that four million peasants have left the farms since the war, and so on. But very few writers have succeeded as Edgar Morin does in turning these dry facts into living human drama, by reporting in depth on the lives of those most involved, the villagers of France.

This eminent sociologist, together with a team of researchers, spent a year (1965-6) in the commune of Flozevet (here thinly disguised under a pseudonym, Flozede) in the wild Bigouden region of Brittany's far west. They had ample funds, and managed to interview nearly all the 3,700 inhabitants—though sometimes they were accused of being government spies. The result of their enquiry is a book as engrossing as any novel, written in direct, vivid prose and refreshingly free from the usual sociological jargon. It has been ably translated by A. J. Sheridan-Smith, who only occasionally slips up in his adaptation. (The *red* is a dry wine, not a sweet one.)

Morin is a Marxist, but only rarely does he allow this to cloud the objectivity of his account of the struggle between "Reds" and "Whites" (i.e. Catholics) for the soul of Flozevet. Indeed, he is justly full of praise for the Church's new liberal social dynamism (one of the phenomena of postwar France) and he has few illusions about the spiritual disarray of the Left in the same period. But this book is not really about politics. The essence of its theme is that Flozevet, which "emerged from the Middle Ages at the beginning of this century," is now being impelled by strong external economic forces into sudden metamorphosis from peasant community to a suburb on one, and many of the old human values, and the old sense of togetherness, bred of poverty, are threatened in the process. And what is true of Flozevet is true also, despite its Bigouden particularity, for the sands of other villages in France and indeed in other parts of Europe. Hence this book's importance.

The people of Flozevet have little nostalgia for the past. Most of them see the old days of poverty as "dark, barbarous," and in a strange break with French tradition they are turning their backs on antiques and historic buildings and want modern homes with modern furniture. They want the belated consumer revolution that since 1950 has brought a flood-tide of cars, washing machines and other luxuries into the village, turning the decrepit food-store into a supermarket and ending Flozevet's long feeling of isolation.

Even so, there are some doubts, and casualties. A minority of old people find they cannot adapt to the new era, some lose their jobs as a result and live in bewildered apathy and misery. Morin cites some tragic cases. More significantly, the new consumer affluence is destroying some of the old sense of community. There are fewer big communal festivities than of old; people are less neighborly, they hug their new domestic comforts in privacy. Television has given them a new awareness of the world at large, but has taken their attention from their own village. And with all this, basic values are changing too. Morin notes that, for the people of Flozevet today, "progress" means material rather than ideological progress, and that the old humanistic and cultural credo of 50 years ago is yielding to a new faith in material advance and a greed for personal possessions.

The trend is common throughout the West—but it is fascinating, and a little disturbing, to observe it in this remote corner of the old continent. Flozevet, like the rest of Bigouden, used to be so individual—in its costumes (as the high lace collars of the women), in its eating habits (cheese, that most French of foods, was, strange to say, taboo here till recently), and in its folklore and ways of thought. Today it is being sucked into an increasingly homogeneous modern France that in turn so it seems, is losing some of its old French flavor. Where will it all lead? What is the price to be paid for prosperity? Edgar Morin's book left me pondering on the destiny not only of this one village but of all our civilization.

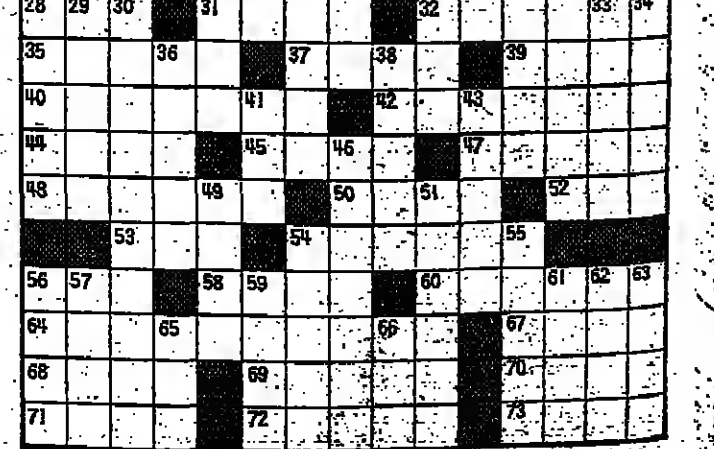
Author of "The New French Revolution," John Ardagh wrote this review for Book World, literary supplement of The Washington Post.

## CROSSWORD

By Will Weng

ACROSS  
1 See-through item  
5 Navy specialist  
10 Asian prefix  
14 Portman  
15 Take out  
16 Service clubs  
17 Tortilla  
18 Demanding  
20 English novelist  
22 Dispatch  
23 Youth org.  
24 Food for bees  
26 Sports initials  
28 standstill  
31 Aviation initials  
32 Method  
33 Holst  
37 Sale words  
39 "... in corpore"  
40 Piled up  
42 Relics  
44 Role  
45 European capital  
47 Tête—  
48 Diva's exercises  
50 Noun suffix  
52 Mayday's relative

DOWN  
1 Leases  
2 Part of Q.E.D.  
3 Finicky  
4 Contumely  
5 Desert  
6 Germain  
7 Fumfles of yore  
8 Chemical compound  
9 Restraint  
10 "... genus"  
11 Fuel gases  
12 Entre  
13 Theatrical sight  
19 Memorable date  
21 Cozy places  
25 Amphibians  
27 Something of value  
28 Conform  
29 Daughter of David  
30 Covetous  
32 Direction  
33 Put an — it  
34 Lawgiver  
36 Agave fiber  
38 Wedding surprise words  
41 Greek goddess  
43 Song of praise  
46 Roped  
49 majesty  
51 Indian monetary units  
54 Lent a hand  
55 Free  
56 Missile  
57 Cold sheet of soiled  
59 Plain or deckle  
61 Effrontery  
62 Latin abbr.  
63 Line  
65 Relatives of aves.  
66 Female bear: Sp.









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